REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,577.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,'40 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Madras	25
„ Carwar	12	„ Coconada	27
„ Narakel	16	„ Viziagapatam	28
„ Alleppy	16	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Tuticorin	18	„ Callingapatam	29
„ Colombo	19	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Galle	20	„ False Point	30
„ Nega	21	Arrives CALCUTTA Sept.	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembaug, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with [illegible] Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	28
„ Muscat	16	„ Fao	28
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bushire	30
„ Linga	20	„ Linga Sept.	3
„ Bushire	22	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Fao	24	„ Jask	6
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Gwadur	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	25	„ Kurrachee	12
		Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(*To sail positively on the 12th August*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., [illegible]

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Sh[illegible] TIVERTON, Cowley, Master, from LONDON, [illegible] REQUESTED to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO, with[illegible] delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain [illegible] they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cowley will not be responsible for the conditi[illegible] any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of [illegible] kind will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed [illegible] the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constitutin[illegible] the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Pat[illegible] and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPE[illegible] THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug, 1876.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NE[illegible]	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, (2,621 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August.
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From. Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	......		9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	......	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	......	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	678	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	......	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS........ Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th J[illegible] 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., at No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, all the glass, crockery, &c., of Mr J. Cox and other's (proceeded to Europe) the same comprises carved pier, side tables, camp cots, reclining couches, chairs, pier tables, one Singer's sewing machine, writing tables, chest of drawers, easy and other chairs, dressing and washand tables, chests of drawers, large blackwood carved 4 posts bedstead, child's cot, cooking utensils and miscellaneous articles, &c.

Catalogues are not published and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainwares, a solid mahogany cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard in good order, &c, at No. 100 Gowalla Tank Road, in the compound of the Freemasons Hall.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence the handsome household furniture, piano, &c., of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, Esq. the same comprising star cut and frosted glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast and pickle frames, tea and coffee services, waiters, table and desert spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, reading and table lamps, 1 and 2 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, dressing, washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing-room, easy, low and Mallet pattern chairs, sideboard, screens, teapoys, chiffonier, mahogany card table, China lady's work table, drawing-room, Brussel's carpet, clocks, a solid mahogany cottage piano, by Collard and Collard, bronzed and plated card stands, flower vases, hat stand, four post bedstead, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, mahogany dressing glass, bath cradles and cots, golden fishes in glass vase, Dalke's patent charcoal water filter, China garden seats, dispense furniture, child's saddle, &c.

The above is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings, 7 lbs.
7 bales grey shirtings, 8½lbs.
2 cases white shirtings.

AT 2 P. M.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring.

A serviceable chesnut horse 14-1½ hands high, goes in double harness.

A strong grey Pegu Pony 12 hands high.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS AND CONSUMERS OF COALS.

On TUESDAY, next the 8th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder to close account.

About 1,000 tons the best West Hartley steam coals.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers. 10 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 4th August 1876.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Prices per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
  Report of the European Commissioners.
  Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

YARROW'S

[illegible] STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
[illegible]UILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
[illegible] MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
[illegible]mers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
[illegible]s, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
[illegible]r. Prices from £200 upwards.
[illegible] CONSTRUCTED, FOR BOATS [illegible]ILT ABROAD.
[illegible]ROW & Co.,
[illegible]ROW & HEDLEY,)
[illegible] AND SHIPBUILDERS,
[illegible]GS, POPLAR, LONDON.
[illegible] obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy...................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE (FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM) will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 7th instant, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

NOTICE.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE following is the REVISED RULE referring to the DAYS set apart for LADIES, SUBSCRIBERS and NON-SUBSCRIBERS :—

Sundays	up to 8 A. M.		Subscribers.
Tuesdays	„ 11 A. M.		
Fridays	„ 11 A. M.		
Mondays	„ 11 A. M.		Ladies.
Thursdays	„ 11 A. M.		

All other hours to be open to Non-Subscribers on payment, as well as to Subscribers, who will not be charged the fee.

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary B. C. S. Bath.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LADCOOVERBAI, Widow and Executrix of RUTTONJEE ROOPJEE MODY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased, and TRIBHOOWANDASS RUTTONJEE ROOPJEE MODY, the only son of the said Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody, have CONTRACTED to SELL to THUCKER CURSON DEWSEY, the property described below. Any and all person or persons having any CLAIM against the same by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift or otherwise are required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House built and standing thereon, situate at Sootarchawl or Guneshwady Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred and Thirty-two and Five ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Ebrahim Syed, on the West by the house of Khima Gowan, on the North by the Sweepers' passage and by the house of the said Ladcooverbai, Widow, and Tribhoowandass Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody, and on the North by the afor said Sootarchawl Lane, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 739, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ladcooverbai, Widow, and Tribhoowandass Ruttonjee Roopjee Mody.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1876.

IRIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the [illegible]urchaser.

TAMAR IN[illegible]DIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE.

A preparation of Extraordinary efficacy in the cure of SORE EYES.

Acute or Chronic granulation of the lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and weakness of vision from any cause, are almost invariably cured by its use.

Per Packet.......................... Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(*Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.*)

Price—Annas Four.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* OF *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund.	3 to 3 8

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape	Rs. 14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	Rs. 20 to 80
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems	Rs. 40 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones	Rs. 10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now [illegible] fashionable fro[illegible]	Rs. 10 per pair

OCHES.

All Gold for morning wear	Rs. 20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable	Rs. 35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes	Rs. 50 to 100
For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair	Rs. 25 to 75
Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounted	Rs 10 to 35
[illegible] and Roman Mosaic	Rs. 30 to 70

BRACELETS.

All Gold Band Bracelets	Rs. 50 to 100
All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Fronts	Rs. 50 to 300
All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Cuirass."	Rs. 100 to 300
Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals Turquoises and small rubies. Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with ename in colors	Rs. 65 to 300
"Souvenier" Bracelets; the design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold 250; in Gems	Rs. 400

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LI[illegible]T UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45 to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers :—

Hawk's Regulation Helmets	Rs. 18 0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk	13 0
Do. do. lined with green	12 0
Ellwood's Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber	16 0
Low Crown Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour	12 0

FELT HATS.

Christy's Hard Crown	7 0
Do. Soft Crown	6 8
Ellwood's Hard Crown	7 0
Do. Soft Crown	6 8
The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	7 0
Do. do. do. do.	6 8
The Earl, White Round Crown	6 0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown	5 8
Drab Shell	9 0

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, stating particulars regarding price, speed and measurements, to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

Cash. Credit.
Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4 per doz. Qts
„ 4 or „ 4-4 per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

DIRECT CADIZ SHIPMENT.

MANZANILLA—VINO DE PASTO.

Selected by our Mr. PALMER in Quarter Casks In Bond, Rs. 175 and Rs. 155.

Also in 4 gallon Jars equal to 2 dozen, at Rs. 38 and Rs. 33 In Bond.

Excellent, natural, clean characteristic Sherries.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

AT the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held 28th June 1876, to receive the Report on the Investigation into the Profits which have arisen during the period from 15th November 1870 to 15th November 1875, it was declared that the sum of

£372,710

is to be divided among the Company's Policy-holders,

The Bonus Notices are in course of preparation at Head Office and will be issued as soon as possible.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row, Bombay, July 1876.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

President:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVED FUND—£2,771,492.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c, both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
27	28	0	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES,

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. and M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY.

Medical Officer.—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.,

Agent: W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupel with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palaukeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected paten door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the In[illegible] Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold [illegible] fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove [illegible] to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working [illegible] in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COCOANUT DAY.—The HINDOO Community are hereby informed that the ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, will, with the consent of the Port Trustees, take place at MODY BAY.

The Public will not however be prevented from having access to Back Bay at Chowpatty and by the Crossings of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT 12 AND 13 VIC., CAP. 83, 1ST AUGUST 1849)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY WITH £12, £6 AND £2 PER SHARE RESPECTIVELY ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares of the above descriptions are required to PAY a further CALL of £2 per Share upon each such Share (making £14 per Share, £8 and £4 per Share respectively called up) on or before the 28th day of December next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of Exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th day of December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each Shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that Shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 28th day of December next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from 1st January next.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1876.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 3rd August 1876.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still reported firm, and notwithstanding imports of 24,000 bales, chiefly Surats, the Liverpool Cotton Market is also steady. Prices do not show any actual change, but the sales are estimated at 16,000 bales, a scale of business which means that fully current rates are obtainable.

New York telegrams of the 1st instant still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11⅝ cents, but Futures appear to have undergone a rapid improvement, November shipment being given at 11 15-16 cents per lb. as against the previous day's quotation of 11 9/16 cents for October shipment.

The London General Produce Markets are still without movement of any kind.

A further payment of £233,000 has gone into the Bank of England, making £693,000 paid in since last return. Consols yesterday had recovered from 96⅞ to 96½, while French Rentes have declined from 107 to 106½.

The allotments of the Council drafts on India took place yesterday and the result as advised by wire this morning is, that £333,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £67,000 to Madras and £300,000 to Bombay, all at an average of 1s. 7d. 62 (?), tenders at 1s. 7⅞d. receiving 33 per cent. This rate shows an advance of 1d. per rupee on the last biddings and of 5-16d. to ⅜d. on yesterday's closing rates here for demand Bank Bills. The advance which took place after regular business hours yesterday evening would appear to indicate that an inkling of probable rise had reached some quarter, but there can be little doubt that to the majority of business people the actual result has been a decided surprise. Bar Silver has certainly advanced to 50⅞d. but this is more the effect than the cause of Council drafts going unexpectedly high, and with the information we have at the moment it is difficult to assign any reason for the advance. Private telegrams seem to indicate that the whole £700,000 has been taken up by outside speculators, and this is confirmed by the Banks here who generally give out that they have not participated in the allotment. It seems difficult to believe, however, that any speculators with power to take up such an amount—which would, of course, have to be paid for in cash—should be so ill-informed as to pay an unnecessarily high rate, and on this ground some people are of opinion that the tenders may have been in some way a mistake. Until more definite information is available, however, it is of little use building up a series of conjectures. At present all that can be learned from the result of the biddings is that operations in any way based on the value of the rupee must be risky and uncertain—that the only thing certain is uncertainty.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning on the basis of Council drafts, demand Bank Bills 4s. 7⅞d., but for a time rates were almost nominal as neither buyers nor sellers would operate. Later in the day the Calcutta telegrams came in advising a reduction of 1 per cent in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount and quoting 6 months' sight Bank Bills at 1s. 8¼d, which immediately induced a further advance of ⅛d., making the rise here during the day ⅛d. to 9-16d. at which actual business has been done. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 8 1/16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual business and we still quote demand Bank drafts at ¼ premium; 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is very firm with no sellers and rates have an upward tendency. We quote:—Fours, Rs 102¼; Fours and-a half, Rs. 102¼; Fives and-a half, Rs. 105¼.

The Share Market has been very steady notwithstanding the jump in Exchange. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher. Colaba Land shares Rs. 5 and Mazagon Land Rs. 10 per share higher. For Spinning and Weaving Co. there is still a very steady enquiry and any changes in values have been in favour of sellers.

Cotton is very firm owing to the tenor of the Liverpool advices and there was a fair enquiry at Colaba this morning on European account. Transactions, however, were small and are likely to continue so while Exchange is so uncertain and the available supplies as they now are, small and of inferior quality.

Freights are steady but scarcely so active as they were yesterday. By ready steamers for Liverpool £2-5 is still asked, but we have not heard of any engagements of importance at the rate. By sail the nominal figure is £2 per ton but with nothing doing.

In Piece Goods, as in fact in all articles of import, there has been extreme dulness to-day. Buyers hold out for a reduction in price proportioned to the rise in [illegible]hange, while sellers as yet show little s[illegible] giving way. We may possibly se[illegible] better demand after the Cocoanut holidays, but in the meantime the enquiry from up-country is limited to a degree.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Condor, 664 tons, Captain A. Longren, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 17,250 cwts. linseed.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday, for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

The ship Teronia, 1,250 tons, Captain Alexander Campbell, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
3	Precurseur (s)	Sensine	Bordeaux, July 4.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Goa (s)	Avern	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.—
Ship Feronia, Campbell, to Rangoon.
Barque Condor, Langren, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
30	Niobe	Ralston	London, May 6.
	Loch Ard	Buchanan	London, Apr 21.
	Star of Albion	Hughes	London, May 4.
	Amaranth	Hughes	Aden, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
30	Patna (s)	....	....
	Meinam (s)	....	....
	Staffordshire	....	....
	Arundel	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.			
1	Cathay (s)	....	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 3.

From Liverpool.

Clive s—60 drums soft soap, Ebram Abdool Curim; 24 kegs iron rivets, Alladin Bharmull; 51 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Macedonia s—50 drums soft soap, Abdool Hoosen Heptoola and Co.

From London.

Surat s—500 packets steel, Khimjee Jewa.

Teverton—27 bundles buckets, Hassumally Lallmeya.

Sir John Lawrence—151 boxes window glass, Essoofally Ebramjee.

From Bordeaux.

Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, C Bruneviall and Co.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, C Bounevielle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 3.

For Liverpool.

Annot Lyle—37 bales cotton, Thakersy Khetsey; 77 bales cotton, Kalidass Doongersey; 35 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall.

Macedonia s—8 cases shawls, Dewan Keerparam; 183 cwts sandalwood, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 67½ cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales wool, Khimchund Purmanund; 13 bales wool, Tarka Ubjee; 16 bales wool, C N Gomes and Co; 50 bales wool, Jathanund Chalaram; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 50 bales cotton, Narronjee Bhimjee; 75 bales cotton, Gokuldas Cullianjee; 10 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowji and Co; 10 cases rubber, Askern Khengar; 40 bales wool, Lilladhur Hurdeyall; 50 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursey; 155 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 5 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 56 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum.

Strathleven s—141 bales hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 472 bags wheat, Goolabroy Hurdayal; 35 bales wool, Corsee Khetsee; 12 bales cotton waste, Dhurumsey Veje; 93 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gokuldass Cullianjee; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Vurjmun Pocjsee and Co; 45 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 160 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 104 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 35 bales wool, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 15 cases benjamen, Khimchund Lalbhoy; 31 bales wool, B I S N Co; 165 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall; 285 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For London.

Malwa s—5 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 8 boxes gold specie, The C M Bank of I L and China; 1 box gold coins, Framjee, Sands and Co; 5 boxes gold bars, W and A Graham and Co.

Sir John Lawrence—2,500 bags rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Suez.

Malwa s—1 box rupees, Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

For Calcutta.

Ivanhoe—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Jane Law—25 bales cotton, Young and Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—52 cases rose water, Hajee Mahamed Buja Sheeraji; 100 boxes silver bars, The French Bank; 18 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahomed; 24 cases sharkfins and fishmawe, Hajee Essa; 30 cases fishmawe and sharkfins, Rajan Ajoo; 10 bales twist, Rowjee Corjee; 10 bales twist, Mahamed Manockjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 7 bales twist, Mahamedbhoy Ameeroodeen; 55 bales twist and 14 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 48 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 69 bales cotton, Hajee Mamed Hajee Abdool Currim; 108 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 65 bales cotton, Golam Hoosen Jan Mahamed; 28 chests opium, Tata and Co; 4 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 36 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist, S and D B Futtakia; 30 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 32 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 101 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 168 chests opium, E Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 32 chests opium, S N Tulatee; 34 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—5 chests opium, Moolchund Jumnadass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 31.

Adams, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queen's, from leave, from Poona.

August 2.

Cameron, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Umballa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd August 1876.

It has been decided by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India that the Judge Advocate Genl and the Depy Judge Advocate Genl should wear the uniform of Depy Adjt Genl and Asst Adjt Genl respectively, but without the shoulder-belt and telescope case.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

22nd Regt N I—Col T Nuthall, 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, and Lieut Col W Blakeney, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Comd, in succession to Col Jacob, retired.

Maj J G Watts, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Blakeney.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut F Adams, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on medical certificate.

3rd Foot (1st Batn)—Paymaster (Maj) J J Bailey, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

73rd Foot—Col S M Wiseman-Clarke and Lt F M Baker, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot—Lt A W L Bayly, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Majs A Thomson and J M Waters, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Erratum—In G G O No 417 of the 8th ultimo, the Regtl No of Gunner J House, C Bde R-H-A, should be 3513 and not 3563 as therein stated.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 3.)

Military Department.

Capt B G Humfrey, S C, Adjt, 10th Regt N L I, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from date of departure in September next, under Rule 11 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Maj Cecil D'Urban LaTouche, and Maj Arthur Thomas Moore, V C, 29th July 1876.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Lt William Henry Dawes Jones, 26th July 1876.

Marine Department

Mr James Smeaton, second class Engr, is promoted to the grade of first class Engr from the 28th May last, vice Mr R N Fillans, who died at sea on the 27th idem.

Mr Bryce Blair, third class Engr, is promoted to second class from the 28th May last, vice Mr Smeaton.

Political Department.

Lt W P Kennedy, S C, has been appointed to act as Second Asst to the Political Resident, Aden, until further orders.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Balaji Raghunath Fadke and Rao Saheb Narayanrao Balvant Bhise respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag, in the Tanna Dist, on the afternoon of the 19th July 1876.

The Hon Nanabai Haridas, on being relieved of his duties as Actg Judge of the High Court, to be Govt Pleader in the High Court, vice Mr Dhirajlal Mathuradas, deceased.

The Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik to be substantive pro tem Govt Pleader in the High Court until relieved by the Hon Nanabhai Haridas, or until further orders.

Mr Krishnaji Narayan Kher, B A, LL.B, to act as second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge at Bhusawal, in the Khandesh Dist, until further orders.

Capt F S Leacock, Genl List, to officiate until further orders as Cant Mag at Aden, in addition to his military duties.

Capt Leacock is appointed to be a Mag of the first class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872 within the whole Settlement of Aden.

Capt Leacock is invested with civil jurisdiction in the Settlement under Sec 1 of Act III of 1859.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty days, from 11th July 1876, to Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Depy Registrar and Sealer of the Court.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice:—

Mr G A Summers to act as Depy Registrar and Sealer during the absence of Mr Khanderao Chimanrao, or until further orders.

Mr Shivshankar Balkrishna to act as Asst Registrar and Supt of the High Court Press from 17th July 1876 and during the time Mr Summers acts as Depy Registrar and Sealer, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardan Ganu delivered over charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusawal, in the Khandesh Dist, on 22nd July 1876, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Shivrao Parmeshwar, Mamlatdar of Yellapur, and Azam Manjanath Sheshgiri, First Karkun of taluka Coompta, in the district of Kanara, are appointed to be Mags of the second class in the Dist of Kanara under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

The Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik assumed charge of the duties of Govt Pleader in the High Court on the 31st July 1876, in the forenoon.

Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi assumed charge of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar, in the Poona Dist, on the 21st July 1876, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardan Ganu received charge of the second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Pimpalgaon, in the Tanna Dist, on the forenoon of 24th July 1876.

Revenue Department.

Mr T Hart-Davies has been appointed Supernumerary Asst Collr in Sind, with effect from the date of his receiving charge of the Office of Educational Inspector in Sind.

Mr G Hewett, Asst Consvr of Forests has been allowed leave in India on medical certificate for six months from the 8th inst, and subsidiary leave from the 2nd to the 8th idem.

On the departure of Mr J Davidson on leave, Mr E C Ozanne to act as Supernumerary Asst Collr at Sholapur until further orders.

The following appointments have been made in the Sind Commission from the date of Mr Tyndall's departure on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr H E Watson to act as first class Depy Collr, Mr R M Lambert to act as second class Depy Collr, and Rao Bahadur Dewan Parumal to act as third class Depy Collr.

The Political Resident at Aden to be ex-officio Supt of Stamps at that place under the Genl Stamp Act, XVI I of 1869.

Mr J Edwards, Huzur Depy Collr of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 5th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:—

On the departure of Mr J Edwards on privilege leave Mr Darasha Dosabhoy, Mamlatdar, at Borsad, to officiate as Huzur Depy Collr in the Sholapur Dist until further orders.

Mr J R Arthur, C S, was allowed subsidiary leave of absence for five days, viz, from 2nd to 6th Feb 1876, both days inclusive, under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr Anand ao Bhaskerji, Huzur Depy Collr of Colaba, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months commencing from the 29th June last.

General Department.

Asst Surgs Burjorji Ardasir and D S Dalgado respectively delivered over and received charge of the medical duties, &c, at Sawant Wari on the 21st July, after office hours.

Asst Surgs P d'Conceicao and D B Valles respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dispensary at Uran on the 22nd July before office hours.

Mr Senior Apothecary J Lawrence assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties at Vingorla before office hours on the 20th July 1876.

Asst Surgn Dadaji Nathaji Silke was placed on Genl Duty, Presidency Division, from the 24th May 1876, and attached to the J J Hospital temporarily; and was subsequently, from the 6th June to 24th July 1876, employed on special Cholera duty at Gholwad.

Financial Department.

Mr R E Candy, second Asst Collr of Khandesh, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of one month's furlough. He is also permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Public Works Department.

Lt E C Spilsbury, R E, and Lt S A E Hickson, R E, are appointed Asst Engrs, second grade.

Maj W Manson, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ahmednagar, from Lt J Neville, R E, on the forenoon of the 16th June 1876.

Lt J Keily and Mr G Lambert, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Fuleli Division, on the afternoon of 26th June 1876.

Notifications by the Revenue and Police Commissioners.

The privilege leave of fourteen days granted to Mr W R Hamilton in the Notification at page 642 of the "Govt Gazette" dated 20th July, is cancelled at his request.

Mr W R Hamilton, Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Nasik, assumed charge of his office on the 22nd July, before office hours.

Mr M Ragunath delivered over and Mr H M Gibbs received charge of the Office of Cotton Inspr for Khandesh and the Deccan in the forenoon of the 24th July.

Mr C B Winchester delivered over and Mr C M Thate received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr, Colaba, in the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

Messrs F Silcock and C Wiltshire respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second Asst Collr and Mag, first class, Dharwar, on the 19th July, in the forenoon.

Messrs C Wiltshire and G Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first Asst Collr and Mag first class, Dharwar, on the 19th July, in the forenoon.

Chenapa bin Ayapa Balemani, of Sindgi, is appointed a Member of the Sindgi Taluka Local Fund Committee in the Kaladgi Dist, vice Bapuji Laxuman Desphande, resigned.

Notification by the Inspector General of Prisons.

Mr C B Winchester, second Asst Collr, and Mr Kashinath Mahadoe Thatte, Actg Huzur Depy Collr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Alibag Subordinate Jail on the 26th July, in the forenoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 29.)

Home Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 10 of Act XXII of 1869, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G H Damant, C S, Asst Comsr, of Cachar, and Mr J B Shadwell, Extra Asst Comsr of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, to determine the boundary between the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Dist and the Dist of Cachar.

The Hon Sir John Strachey, K C S I, made over charge of the office of Lt-Govr of the N W Provinces to Sir George Couper, Bart, C B, on the afternoon of the 25th inst.

The Hon J B Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 19th inst.

The services of Mr W F McDonell, V C, of the Bl Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bl with effect from the 19th inst.

The services of Apothecary G R Jenkins are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of the Central Provinces for appointment as Asst to the Civil Surgn of Saugor, in the room of Apothecary J N White.

Surgn B Evers is confirmed in his appointment of Civil Surgn of Seoni in the Central Provinces with effect from the 16th April last.

The services of the Rev A C Pearson are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal. This cancels Home Dept Notification No 242, dated the 8th inst.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr W E A James, Asst Supt in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th June 1876.

Customs and Salt.

Mr G H M Batten, Comsr of Inland Customs, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 25th inst, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mineral and Geological Survey.

Mr T H Turner, Offg Curator and Registrar of the Geological Museum, is granted one month's privilege leave under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Foreign Department.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Scheppelmann as Actg Consul for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon during the absence of Mr Barckhausen.

Subject to the confirmation of H M s Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Scheppelman as Actg Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr Barckhausen.

Surgn W Beatson, Indian Medical Service, to officiate as Medl Officer in charge of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Surgn J Scully, until further orders.

Capt H DeP Rennick, Asst Comr, 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd class, with effect from 6th June 1876.

Lt G E Money, 2nd Squadn Subn, on probation, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted leave on medical certificate for six weeks with effect from 21st Jan 1876, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C dated 13th Jan 1876.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 5 under Sec 12 of Supplement F to, the Civil Leave Code:—

5 A man transferred on or before the 3rd May 1861, from the Army or the Oudh Military Police, or any other Military body, to the Oudh Civil Police, is allowed to accumulate privilege leave on full pay to the extent of six months if his home is east of the River Indus, and seven months if his home is west of that river.

Privilege leave for three months, beginning on the 20th July 1876, is granted to Col J F Tennant, R E, Offg Master of H M's Mint at Calcutta.

Maj C H Luard, R E, is appointed to officiate as Master of H M's Mint at Calcutta, during the absence of Col Tennant, or until further orders. Maj Luard received charge of the Mint, afternoon, on the 19th July 1876.

Military Department.

Capt Everard Strangways Neave, Bl S C, 3rd Squadn Officer, 18th Bl Cavy, is allowed furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Administrative Medical Staff of H M's British Forces:—

Surgn-Maj C Irwin, M B, doing duty in the Lahore Circle of medical administration, to officiate with temporary rank as Depy Surgn-Genl Lahore Circle, vice Offg Depy Surgn Genl J Gibbons, transferred to Rangoon, and during the absence on sick leave of Depy Surgn Genl W G Trousdell, M D, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col and Bt-Col F W Drummond, Cav, to be Col with Col's allowance, from 18th July 1867, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in G G O of 1876.

Maj R Alexander, 20th Huss, Cav, to be Lt-Col; and Capt and Ct Lt-Col H Melville, Cadre of the late 2nd Eur L C, to be Maj from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col and Bt-Col F W Drummond promoted.

Major and Bt Lt-Col J B Saunders, Cav, to be Lt-Col, and Capt and B Major R C Low Cadre of the late 4th Eur L Cav, to be Maj from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col [Maj in 20th Huss] R Alexander, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Lt-Col and Bt-Col W F Stephens, Cav, to be Col with Col's allowance, from 16th July 1876, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in G G O of 1862.

Maj and Bt-Col C J S Gough, C B, V C, Cav, to be Lt-Col, and Capt and Bt Maj A K J C Mackenzie, Cadre of the 5th Eur L Cav, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col and Bt-Col W F Stephens promoted.

Lt-Col and Bt-Col H B Stevens, Inf, to be Col with Col's allowance, from 16th July 1876, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in G G O of 1862.

Maj E S Fox, S C, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt [Maj in S C] C J Griffiths, Cadre of the late 72nd N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col and Bt-Col H B Stevens, promoted.

Maj [Lt-Col in S C] A D Vanrenen, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt [Lt-Col S C] F B Foote, Cadre of the late 71st N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col [Maj in S C,] E S Fox, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Maj [Capt in S C,] T D Madden, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt W D Macturk, Cadre of the late 64th, N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col A D Vanrenen, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Maj (Capt in S C) C J Garstin, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt H A McNair, Cadre of the late 29th N I, to be Maj from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col [Capt in S C] T D Madden, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Maj R A Wauchope, S C, to be Lt Col, and Capt [Maj in S C] E C Codrington, Cadre of the late 57th N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col (Capt in S C) C J Garstin, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Maj H Woodhouse, Inf, to be Lt-Col, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col, [Maj in S C] R A Wauchope, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Lt-Col and Bt-Col W M Cafe, V C, Inf, to be Col with Col's allowance, from 16th July, 1876, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in G G O of 1862.

Maj [Capt in S C] A England, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt J H W Osborne Cadre, of the late 44th N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col and B Col, W M Cafe, V C, promoted.

Maj [Capt in S C] H M Pratt Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt A E Downing, Cadre of the late 51st N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col [Capt in S C] A England, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Col.

Maj H A Lewes, S C, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt [Maj in S C] A Vivian, Cadre of the late 20th N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col [Capt in S C] H M Pratt, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Maj [Capt in S C] R M Clifford, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt C H Bergman, Cadre of the late 6th N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col [Maj in S C] H A Lewes, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Maj J Johnstone, Inf, to be Lt-Col, and Capt J H Baldwin, S C, Cadre of the late 68th N I, to be Maj, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col [Capt in S C] R M Clifford, removed from the list of Regtl Lt-Cols.

Lt-Col and Bt-Col F C Maisey, Inf, to be Col with Col's allowance, from 16th July 1876, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in G G O of 1862.

Maj H V Riddell, Inf, to be Lt-Col, from 16th July 1876, vice Lt-Col Bt-Col F C Maisey, promoted.

H Ex the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col J N Young, Depy Judge Advocate, to be Depy Judge Advocate Genl, vice Col F C Maisey, who vacates the appointment upon succeeding to the Col's allowance.

Capt M Clement, Bl S C, 3rd Squadn Officer, 1st Bl Cavy, to be Depy Judge Advocate, vice Col Young.

Lt-Col Frank Barnard Foote, Bl S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of N I, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Joseph Barnard Smith, Bl S C, Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years,—1 year 5 months and 14 days on private affairs under Rule IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Thomas Lloyd Lewis, Bl S C, Adjt, 26th (Punjab) Regt of N I, has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt C H Garbett, Bl S C, Asst Comr, 2nd grade, Chota Nagpore, Lohardugga, Bengal, date of arrival at Fort William 25th May 1876.

Capt Charles Edward Shepherd, Bl S C, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, P W Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for sixteen months, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868.

Hony Capt and Depy Commissary Edward Luin, Ordnance Commissariat Dept, is transferred to the Pension Estabt on an invalid pension of Rs 540 per mensem, under G G O No 69 of 1868 payable in India.

4th Cavalry—Lt G Adye, 2nd Batn; 12th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Squadn Subn, on probation, during the period Lt W J B Bird may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

The services of Capt W N Carey, 21st Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt of Bl, dated the 4th July 1876, the services of Surgn, R L Dute, M D, late Offg Civil Surgn Sonthal Pergunnahs, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Maj George Machardy Bowie, Mad S C, Dist Supdt of Police, 1st grade, Patna, Offg Inspr Genl of Jails, Lower Provinces, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2 subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col James Fairbrother, Bombay S C, 19th July 1876.

Lt-Col William James Pratt Barlow, Bl S C; Lt-Col Charles Armstrong, Bl S C; and Lt-Col James Murray Grant, Mad S C, from 22nd July 1876.

Capt H V Hunt, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 3rd class, and Offg Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class, from the 17th May 1876, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J R Yule, Sub Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

Lts A G Yaldwyn, and E C C Sadys, Sub-Asst Commissaries Genl, 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commissaries Genl, 2nd class, in existing vacancies, from the 1st and 3rd June 1876, respectively, or until further orders.

Capt W G Smith, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class and Offg Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class, Capt W R Bunbury, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class to officiate as Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class and Lt C S Hogge, Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 3rd class, and Offg Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class; from 30th June 1876, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj J B Smith, Offg Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

Public Works Department.

Mr W Atkins, Asst Engr 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, N-W Provinces, is appointed to the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, with the temporary rank of Depy Examiner.

Mr Atkins joined that Office on the forenoon of the 17th July 1876.

Lt C H Bagot, R E, Supr of Instruction, Sapper and Miners, is graded in the P W Dept as an Ex Engr, 4th grade, with effect from 11th April 1876.

Mr (late Surgt) F O'Connor, Overseer 1st grade, N-W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the service on 11th Dec 1875 is re-appointed to the P W Dept as a civilian in the same grade with effect from that date.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 276, dated 16th June 1876, the transfer of Capt F G Oldham, R E, Examiner of P W Accounts, from Hyderabad to Oudh, is cancelled.

Mr A R Becher, Offg Examiner, P W Accounts, Hyderabad, is transferred to Oudh.

Mr J Moran is appointed an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr W Ogden, Accountant, 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is temporarily promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 18th June 1876.

The services of Maj C H Luard, R E, Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Dept for employment as Offg Mint Master, Calcutta.

Lt D A Scott, R E, Asst Eng 1st grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, during the absence of Major C H Luard, R E, or until further orders.

Mr W H Brand, Depy Examiner (temporary rank), N W Provinces, is temporarily deputed to the P W Dept, Secretariat, of the Govt of India for special duty.

Mr Brand joined that Secretariat on the forenoon of the 3rd July 1876, from which date the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in P W Dept Notification No. 237, dated 20th May 1876, is cancelled.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WYATT—July 2nd, at Dulwich Common, London, the wife of George Nevile Wyatt, Esq., (late 1/5th Fusiliers,) prematurely, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DRYSDALE—July 28th, at Sabathu, the wife of W. McG. Drysdale, Punjab Police, of a son.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

Mails and Passengers from and to Bombay.

Heads of Intelligence.

General Summary.
- The Respective Merits of the Sind and Punjab Frontier Policies: the Necessity for the British Government Occupying the Khyber and Bolan Passes.
- Fall of Rain in Bombay.
- The Undergraduate Squabble in the Deccan College.
- The Bombay Ferries Monopoly.
- Small-Pox in the Bombay Presidency.
- The Results of the Khelat Mission.
- The Kelat Mission.
- Aden News-Letter.
- Report by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the Half-Year ended 30th June 1876.
- The Viceroy's Legislative Council.

General News—
- Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
  - The History of Jones' Report.
  - The Improvements Lately Effected in the Colaba Collectorate by Mr Arthur Crawford, C S.
  - A Seventh Wet Day Reminiscence: Douglas Stapenhil.
  - The Jeddah Pilgrim Trade.
  - The S S Dahlia.
  - A Right Good Sporting Suggestion—Wanted, a Sporting Magazine for Bombay.
  - The Morality of the Millowners' Association *vs* that of the "Times of India."
  - The Medical Service.
  - The Grant in aid Rules of the Education Department.
  - Baroda Affairs.
  - Nassick Liquor Trade.
  - Probable Loss of a Native Boat and all Hands.
  - Some Further Correspondence on the Undergraduate Outbreak in the Deccan College—Petition of Parents and Guardians of the Students.
  - Wadwan Station Cotton Market.
  - The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
  - Trial of the Denayrouze Diving Apparatus.
  - Royal Bombay Gulf Club.
  - Infringement of a Copyright in Turkey Red Cloth.
- Bengal and Central Provinces.
  - The Press on the Fuller Scandal.
  - A Wonderful Dog Case.
- Madras.
  - Dr. Caldwell's Explorations in Tinnevelly.
- N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.

Indian News-Letters—
- Poona.
- Kurrachee.
- Broach.
- Ahmedabad.
- Rajkote.
- Madras.

Topics of the Times—
- The Revised Code of Civil Procedure: the Harshness of the Penalties on Defendants for Default in Appearing to Answer Summonses.
- The Advantages of the Bombay Three-Horse Sillidar System

Official Gazettes—
- Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.

Commercial—
- Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.

Shipping Intelligence.
- Freights.
- Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
- Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
- Arrivals and Departures.

Domestic Occurrences—
- Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
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- English Commercial Letter.
- English Sporting Notes.
- Heads of Intelligence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

Although Lord Salisbury, judging by his speech at Cooper's Hill, in which he endeavoured to impress the students with the idea that Englishmen in India are alone responsible for the want of cordiality that exists between the dominant and the subject races in this country—a result which he had gathered from the superficial observations of the holiday-seekers in the Prince's train—has apparently formed a shallow judgment of the value of the Royal tour in India, there is some reason to believe that he will find that that triumphal progress has not been altogether without serious political results. It fortunately brought Sir Bartle Frere back to India, and the judgments which that statesman formed upon important topics of Indian policy are so different from the opinions of the rest of the Prince's staff that they deserve grave consideration, and should ultimately lead to vigorous imperial action. One of the subjects to which Sir Bartle gave his attention was the condition of the Indian frontier tribes, and while on board the Serapis on his way back to England, he wrote a minute contrasting the Sind and Punjab systems in dealing with the Afreedee and Beloochee tribes who are such a constant source of annoyance to the Government of India. It will be remembered that when the Prince and his friends went to the Terai and Nepaul, Sir Bartle remained behind in the Punjab, and travelled as far northwards as Peshawur. He seems to have met as many of the Punjab officials as possible and elicited their views upon the Punjab Government's frontier policy; and from his own long experience in Sind, and more lately as Governor of Bombay, he was able to make an effective contrast between the different styles of diplomacy that are now leading to confusion along the western and northern boundaries of India. His minute upon the subject to Lord Salisbury is perfectly clear, and His Lordship can scarcely ignore the conclusion that the present state of squabbling between two distinct sets of officials possessed of distinctly different views cannot be permitted to last much longer unless the British Government wishes to impair its *prestige* in a part of Asia which at the present moment, in view of the gradual extension of Russia's frontier, is of the greatest relative importance to the Indian Empire.

It appears that in the course of a conversation with Lord Northbrook, in which His Lordship said that he had never been able to get any clear idea of the difference between the Sind and Punjab frontier policies, Sir Bartle formed the determination of stating the points of difference; and hence his stay in the Punjab. He describes the Punjab frontier as starting from a barrier of snowy peaks from 15,000 to 20,000 feet high, in Cashmere, running south-west to the Indus, following the river round the Bonair Hills, bending westward to circuit the Peshawur Plain, making a loop to avoid the Kohat Pass, and then running in a generally southern direction at the foot of the higher ranges to near Mithankote; and the Sind frontier as leaving the immediate neighbourhood of the Suleiman Range, crossing the plains of Cutchee in a westerly and south-westerly direction till it nears the Gundava Hills west of Shikarpore, thence following the range till near Sehwan, and thence running south through the hills till it meets the Hubb river, which it follows to the sea. He points out that along this great line of frontier the commercial passes are few, the best known being the Khyber and the Bolan, both of which, owing to the want of a vigorous British policy, the quarrels among the chiefs, and the dissensions of the disciples of the respective Punjab and Sind schools of policy, have been more or less continually interrupted since the annexation of Sind and the Punjab. The Ameer of Cabul either cannot or will not keep the Khyber Pass open. As regards the Bolan Pass the Sind officials have been successful in keeping it open for traders for many years until the recent disturbances which led to Major Sandeman's present mission to Khelat. Not only have the Punjab officials been unable to open the Khyber Pass, but, as we have lately seen, they have failed even to keep open the Kohat Pass which juts into their own territory. So far, therefore, the policy pursued by the Sind officials towards the frontier tribes would appear to have been much more successful than the policy pursued by the Punjab officials. The differences between the two systems are succinctly stated as follows by Sir Bartle. In Sind it was a cardinal rule to attempt no disintegration of the Khan of Khelat's sovereignty, whether nominal or real, over the Belooch tribes, but rather by every means to support his authority. Complainants below the rank of chiefs, small or great, were told to apply to their chiefs; and chiefs, or complainants against chiefs, were referred to the Khan. Every effort was made to enable or induce the Khan to give redress when needed, and to keep his people in order. The Khan was regarded as the independent ally of the British Government, free to act as he pleased in internal affairs but under military subordination to the English Government in all that could affect anything beyond his own border. On the other hand, the Punjab policy was *divide et impera*. Each tribe and each section of a tribe were dealt with separately. Recognition of any authority of the Ameer of Cabul over the frontier tribes was avoided as far as possible, in order that they might be kept as buffers between His Highness and the British frontier. In brief, one part of the British Government in India supported the Khan; another, instead of recognising the Khan's brother ruler, suspected him and practically encouraged disaffection against him. Hence, it is not to be wondered at if the Khan managed to keep open the Bolan Pass, nor if the Ameer of Cabul has not only lent his influence against the opening of the Khyber Pass but has turned out to be at best but an uncordial and sulky ally of the Government of India. Again, in Sind it was a main object to concentrate all power and responsibility, civil as well as military, in the hands of the Frontier Commandant and Political Superintendent. He commanded all troops on the frontier whether local or belonging to the regular army. He was responsible in his military capacity to no one but the Commander-in-Chief and the Bombay Government. He was also sole Political Agent and Superintendent of Police, Chief Magistrate, Judge and Engineer, Fiscal Officer, and Canal Officer of a strip of territory of a width varying from ten to fifty miles on the frontier of Cutchee. He had assistants to aid him in the various departments, but he had no superior except the Commissioner, who ruled the whole province, and through whom he corresponded with Government. Oppose this practice to the practice which is pursued in the Punjab, where there has always been great division of power and responsibility. The civil and military officials are kept separate, the nearest authority common to both being sometimes the Lieutenant-Governor and sometimes the Viceroy. The troops of the regular army are under one Brigadier, who is responsible to the Commander-in-Chief. The Punjab troops holding outposts are under a separate Brigadier, who is only partially responsible to the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineers for Public Works are in four divisions, the Police in two, and all are independent of each other, and of the Commissioners. It may very reasonably be doubted whether any one man can perform all the duties which in Sind are imposed upon the Frontier Commandant and Political Superintendent; but it must not be forgotten that he has assistants who are expected to pay efficient attention to one department. The Sind system has therefore an advantage in compactness and handiness which the Punjab system, with its divided authority, cannot be expected to possess. It is not enough to say that this is a mere question of detail; for inasmuch as the divisions of authority weaken the power for adequate decisive and active movements on the Punjab frontier, the matter becomes a defect in policy. It is true, however, that this question is of subsidiary importance to the difference of policy carried out towards the Khan of Khelat and the Ameer of Cabul respectively. Again, in Sind the force employed on the frontier was special in discipline and equipment and local as regarded the scene of its ordinary service, but its discipline was under the general control of the Commander-in-Chief, and the force formed an integral part of the army under his command; whereas, in the Punjab the frontier force was partly from the regular army under the Commander-in-Chief, partly from the frontier force under local Governments, and partly from the Police, and as the latter and the troops belonging to the local Governments are independent of the Commander-in-Chief, more destructive division of authority is created. Sir Bartle says, regarding another branch of his subject:—"The principle laid down for our "dealings with the frontier tribes in Sind was "to be actively good neighbours to them, 'to do "as we would be done by,' not to meddle or "interfere across the border with what did not "concern us, but to regard the good or bad "fortune or conduct of our neighbours as "matters of intimate concern to us—not to let "his house burn lest ours should burn also; "to help the Khan's authority, not to supersede "it, but to allow nothing to go unnoticed within "reach of our outposts if the evil threatened to "involve other people. Active interference "by using our troops was only permitted in "case of overt acts of outrage by armed men "such as no local police could cope with "—cattle lifting by armed bands, and the like. "In all such cases our Government acted at "once as against a civilised enemy in the field, "pursued and attacked, without reference to "border, because, if on our side, they were "armed enemies of the British Government, "and, if on the other, they were armed enemies "of our ally the Khan. Prisoners made in the "latter case were handed over to the Khan for "disposal." Contrast this with what Sir Bartle says of the Punjab policy in the same matter:—"The principles laid down for the "dealings of our frontier officers in the Punjab "with the tribes over the border were, as I "have been variously told by such officers, "'absolute non-interference,' and 'masterly "inactivity,' 'budi for budi' (*i.e.*, evil for evil), "if our neighbours injured us, but, otherwise "abstention from all interference. On no account were our troops to cross the border without express instructions from Government. "We were to hold ourselves absolutely irresponsible for the good or bad conduct of our "neighbours over the border as long as "they let us alone. It is noteworthy "that I never yet met a good Punjab frontier "officer who seemed to me quite satisfied with "the principles on which he had been acting, "or the mode in which he was allowed to carry "them out. The dissatisfaction often was "shown by an exaggeration of desire for greater "severity. I have frequently heard the remark "that 'the way General Avitabile treated them "was the only way to keep these people in "order.' Avitabile's plan was to hang every "malefactor, and, in bad cases of murder or "plunder, if the malefactor could not be caught, "to imprison his family or fellow tribesman "with threats of putting them to death if the "real malefactor were not seized or slain. "Tradition went that the threat was not always "a mere menace. It was said to have been "sometimes executed, and this was looked on as "strong government." Sir Bartle might have added that occasionally the Punjab Government shows its desire to look strong by burning down the crops of the Afreedees. This it has done this year at the Kohat Pass, and such conduct looks singularly weak, spiteful, and uncivilized. In Sind the limit of active interference across the border was a purely military limit. The Commandant was charged to use his troops for the protection of life and property of all peaceable people against armed evil-doers. Troops were never to move without proper supports and reserves, and never to enter on ground where they could not act with efficiency. Of this the Frontier Commandant was the sole judge. When following up an enemy across the Sind border beyond British territory the ordinary rules of war in civilized countries were observed; armed men resisting were to be summarily dealt with, the unresisting or unarmed were to be left alone, no plunder was permitted, no wanton destruction of crops or property was allowed, and provisions were always to be paid for. In all this there was a spirit of justice and fair-play which must have been evident even to the dense moral capacities of the Beloochees. On the other hand, in the Punjab, no troops were allowed to cross the border except under distinct orders for a regular expedition, and the object aimed at was to strike terror into the enemy by making prisoners, rarely giving quarters to armed men, and burning houses, trees, and crops. While the object of Sind warlike operations was to punish actual wrong-doers, the object of the Punjab Government was to strike and destroy right and left indiscriminately, so that frequently immense cruelties were perpetrated upon innocent people. Such a system must have raised among the Afreedees a feeling the opposite of admiration for British justice, and when it was perceived that no discrimination was used by the Punjab Government in making reprisals for offences, but that all alike were made sufferers for the misdeeds of unpunished and uncontrollable scoundrels, it is only natural that the British Punjab frontier should have been continually molested, for people naturally peacefully inclined must have seen that they could gain nothing by good behaviour. In Sind no notice was taken of tribal ties or local custom as excuses for offences against British law. Private warfare and private reprisals by cattle-lifting were forbidden. Blood feuds were opposed and put down. On the Punjab frontier, says Sir Bartle—"Much "use was made of tribal bonds in managing the "tribes, and much allowance was made for local "custom as an excuse for what in our territory "was regarded as crime. Private warfare and "private reprisals were winked at, if not "encouraged, and men would ask for and obtain "leave to cross the border, and commit crimes, "such as murder, to avenge a blood-feud, which "would have been punishable in our own territory. The carrying of arms was generally "permitted on the Punjab frontier, and all men "were rather encouraged to undertake their "own defence. Much use was made of volunteer "fighting men prosecuting old tribal feuds to "keep their neighbours in order." In Sind none but the military classes are allowed to carry arms, and hence a temptation to intertribal quarrelling is removed. Moreover, in Sind offenders against the Khan's Government or subjects were given up to the Khan, or redress given to his subjects, and we expected the Khan to act similarly to us in return. In the Punjab, on the other hand, it was never expected that the authorities beyond the border should surrender malefactors, and no surrender of malefactors who were British subjects for offences done in Affghan territory was ever thought of. The result of the comparisons made by Sir Bartle may be summed up in a few words. Sind, in a few years, became entirely free in the frontier districts from raids, while within the British frontier there was nearly perfect security for life and property. The Bolan Pass and other trade routes were almost uninterruptedly open and secure for travellers, and such a degree of cordiality exists now between the Beloochees and Englishmen that British officers "habitually "go to the Khan's upper districts, Quetta, &c., "and stay there for weeks together, hunting or "shooting in the hills, and are everywhere received as welcome guests." Sometimes British officers traverse all parts of the Khelat territory up to the Persian frontier with merely honorary escorts of British sowars. But the Punjab is still in the state described by Sir Hugh Rose when Commander-in-Chief in India as "neither "peace nor war," and no English traveller has for twenty-five years been allowed to pass the border unless protected by an armed force. Practically Affghanistan and the whole of Afreedee land is closed against Englishmen. Lately, Sind frontier affairs have become less satisfactory than they used to be. Sir Bartle accounts for this by the fact that since 1875 a mixture of Punjab management of affairs has taken place with the old system of Sind management, and he says this is quite sufficient to account for the present confusion and dead-lock.

Sir Bartle's conclusions, on his consideration of the present frontier policy of the British Government, are that there need be no objection to uniting Sind to the Punjab as it would be desirable to have one government from Cashmere to the sea, but he should "regard any abandonment of "the distinctive features of the Sind frontier "system as too high a price to pay for any such "advantage of unity of administration along the "whole line of the Indus." If the question were merely one of which of the two frontier systems should be adopted, the Punjab or the Sind, we should agree with Sir Bartle, for the policy of supporting the Khan is at least definite and certain to secure his assistance as an ally, while the policy pursued by the Punjab Government towards the Ameer is calculated to make him and every tribe in Affghanistan an enemy of the British Government. The Punjab Government cannot blow hot and cold at the same time without making enemies on all sides; and the inevitable tendency of its policy of refusing to acknowledge on every practicable occasion the Ameer's supremacy, and of playing off one tribe against another, is exemplified in Shere Ali's discontented attitude towards the Government of India, the hatred towards us of the Affghan tribes, and the significant fact that no Englishman dare venture across the British borders without putting his life in peril. But whatever mischief could accrue from such a policy has probably now been done, and it behoves the British Government to make itself independent of the likes or dislikes of the Ameer, the Khan of Khelat, or any tribe or set of tribes either in Beloochistan or Affghanistan. Both the Punjab and Sind systems of frontier policy are antiquated and out of date, and Sir Bartle would have perceived this if his vision had not been obscured by the natural prejudices born of his old Sind days. He does not go far enough. What we need now is something more than either policy. We shall never have a clear and vigorous frontier policy so long as all questions of imperial importance are subordinated to squabbles between Sind and Punjab officials. The time has come when, in view of the near approach of the Russians to our frontier and the intimate knowledge the Ameers of Cabul and Khelat have of European politics, we are bound, for our own security, to provide against the seizure of the passes by a foreign Power, by occupying them ourselves and reducing the border tribes to a state of complete subjection. It has been the fashion of the Punjab officials to magnify the difficulties in the way of adopting the course we recommend, and it is this spirit of timidity which has hitherto prevented the Punjab Government from recommending or at all events carrying out vigorous measures regarding the Afreedees who are now defying the British Government in the Kohat Pass. But Sir Bartle Frere, who certainly is not a rash politician, throws out a hint significant enough when he remarks in his communication to Lord Salisbury that it is a noteworthy fact that neither the Kyber nor the Bolan, both of which are the usual routes for armies invading or leaving India, has ever been successfully defended by the hill tribes against any army seriously attacking it. Both Passes have been forced in our own time by British columns not exceeding 12,000 fighting men, of whom more than half were native troops.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14th July.

It will interest your readers to know the cause of the delay that has occurred at the India Office in dealing with the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. A telegram was received here a fortnight ago from Simla, saying that the Government of India were sending home a fresh despatch regarding the Bill. This despatch should arrive by next mail, and meanwhile Lord Salisbury remains inactive. I suppose the despatch from Simla is meant as a reply to the memorial from the inhabitants of Bombay and the protest of the Bombay Government. I can assure you, however, that there is a strong feeling at the India Office as to the impolicy of the Bill; and, if the Secretary of State had seen the draft of it before it was passed by the Council of three (Northbrook, Hobhouse, and Hope) at Simla, the Bill would never have been brought before the Council. Men trained as English statesmen have, of course, no sympathy with the able revenue officers who want to supersede the authority of the Civil Courts in India; and it is felt to be a grave thing to take away from the people of Western India a right of appeal they have enjoyed for half a century, to set aside the scientific judicial system to which we have accustomed the natives in favour of the obsolete patriarchal system which suited uneducated India well enough, and to place owners of landed property at the mercy of tax-gatherers, some of whom are as immoderate in their zeal and have made themselves as much hated by the people as Empson and Dudley were in England at the end of Henry the Seventh's reign. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury is a great stickler for authority, and Sir Barrow Ellis, who is supposed to know more about Bombay business than anybody else, has put the notion into his Lordship's head that the Bombay Judges are fond of going into opposition to the Government, and that a fatal precedent will be established if a Bill once passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council is disallowed because it has been condemned by the High Court of Bombay. The result will probably be a compromise, for I think Lord Salisbury will hardly be persuaded to sanction the Bill as it stands. As some doubts were expressed in Bombay as to the real authorship of the Bill, I think it right to assure you that Sir B. Ellis acts as if he were responsible for it, and that he is striving might and main to bully the India Office into sanctioning it.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. have presented to the Secretary of State a memorial complaining of the obstructiveness of the Bombay Government in refusing to let them ship opium from their Dock and otherwise trying to make the Dock a failure. This memorial has been favourably received, and I understand that the Secretary of State is likely to take action upon it immediately. The conduct of the Bombay Government in trying to kill private enterprize in order to ensure the success of the Elphinstone Dock is stigmatized in high quarters here as "outrageous." I wish Bombay would send home a protest against the whole management of the Port Trust—it could not fail to have a good effect.

I had the advantage of being present last Friday evening at the monthly meeting of the Political Economy Club, at which a paper was discussed which indirectly concerns India. This Club consists of very few members, but amongst them are all the leading economists of England. It was established about 50 years ago, and the late Mr. J. S. Mill used to make a point of attending the meetings and taking an active part in the discussions. Mr. Lowe also was an energetic member up to the time of his promotion to the rank of a Cabinet Minister. The members of the Club dine once a month at Willis's Rooms, and after dinner one member starts a subject for discussion, and speeches are made while the wine is passed round, the speakers not rising from their chairs. Last Friday there were about 20 gentlemen present, including Mr. Fowler (Chairman), Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Mr. Mundella, M. P., Sir E. Watkin, M. P., Mr. Thomson Hankey, M. P., Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. Thornton, C. B., Mr. Hugh M'Culloch, late Secretary to the United States Treasury, Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Hare, Professor Thorold Rogers, Mr. Cliffe Leslie, Mr. Leonard Courtney, &c. No reports of the discussions are published, but perhaps I may be pardoned a slight breach of etiquette if I give an outline from memory of the course the debate took. Mr. M'Culloch opened the ball by proposing the question—"Are import duties levied for the purpose of encouraging home manufa[illegible] tures and productions, inconsistent, unde[illegible] circumstances, with the best interest[illegible] country levying such duties, and [illegible] teachings of political economy?" [illegible] ted that the present tariff of the [illegible] was most objectionable, and that [illegible] got rid of. He maintained [illegible] although the United States are [illegible] protective duties which they [illegible] to do without, their prosper[illegible] to the protection given to [illegible] the States in their earlier [illegible] try wants, he insisted, [illegible] pursuits. The farmer [illegible] the old days, send his co[illegible] having to pay two bushels out of every three for cost of carriage; but protection gave him a manufacturing constituency at his own doors as it were, so that he could exchange with them his corn for their calico and iron, to the mutual advantage of all. These manufactures would never have flourished without protection, yet from them were derived the riches of the States. How then could it be said that import duties maintained during the infancy of manufactures, were not sometimes advantageous to the country imposing them. Mr. Villiers, in a close, coherent and vigorous speech, reminding one of his best efforts in the days of the Anti-Corn-Law League, assured Mr. M'Culloch, that not a single plea used by him that evening had not been used over and over again by the advocates of protection in England in the old days. He (Mr. Villiers) denied that it was the duty of a State to provide its citizens with a diversification of pursuits. International trade is most profitable to a nation when those things it can produce most cheaply are exchanged for the largest quantities of goods which other nations can produce most cheaply. The real riches of America lay not in its manufactures but in its agriculture; and the country would have made more rapid progress if the Government had allowed the surplus produce to be freely exchanged for as large quantities of English manufactures as it could buy, than it had done under a system of protection, which had first enriched American manufacturers at the expense of the farmers, and was now hampering the whole country. Without the help of protection, American manufactures would have sprung into being when the proper time came, and by trying to anticipate that time the Government of the United States had simply created ruinous monopolies which could never be abolished except at enormous cost. Mr. Mundella remarked that, with her almost boundless stores of coal, iron, and cotton, America might well have afforded to wait till her supplies of labour from Europe enabled her to develope her manufactures in a legitimate way. Mr. M'Culloch, in speaking of the wealth of his country, had omitted to take into account the stream of immigration which enriched the country. For many years America had been receiving 300,000 free labourers a year, each one of whom, it was estimated, took £100 with him to his adopted country. How could a nation fail to be prosperous which received £30,000,000 a year and the service of 300,000 men as a subsidy from Europe. But the American Government had, by its shortsighted protective policy, checked the flow of this stream of immigration; for the cost of living in the States had been made so excessive by heavy protective duties that the steamers crossing the Atlantic now brought men back to Europe instead of taking them out. Moreover, the effect of the protective duties, in making the American manufacturer put his trust in artificial aids, instead of relying on his own energy and inventiveness, had been most mischievous. He had travelled much in America and had seen much of its industries, and he did not hesitate to say that the United States dare not abandon the protective duties, because, if they did so, there was hardly one article of manufacture in which they would not be distanced by Englishmen, owing to the superiority of manufacturing skill developed by free trade. Sir E. Watkin said that when he was travelling in America lately, an engine-driver, who had formerly been employed by him at £2 a week, said he would gladly come back to England if he could get £2-5 a week here, as, although his wages in America were £5 a week, the cost of living was so high he was not better off than he had been at home. Mr. Hare (the champion of the representation of minorities in Parliament) took Mr. M'Culloch's side, and quoted the well-known remark of John Stuart Mill that there might sometimes be circumstances justifying the temporary imposition of protective duties to secure the establishment of an industry. Mr. Hare was of opinion that an industry might legitimately be protected till the education of the workmen was complete. Mr. Newmarch denounced Mill's remark as the most unfortunate he had ever written, and asked *when* the education of the workpeople was to be regarded as complete, so that protection might be discontinued? Mr. Thorold Rogers followed on the same side, and spoke of Mill's remark as not only the most unfortunate but the most unsound he had ever put his name to, for it was made use of to support economical heresies all over the world. Mr. M'Culloch replied, and the discussion terminated. I was greatly pleased with the earnestness shown by nearly all the speakers in defending the true principles of political economy in this matter. Mr. M'Culloch made no real attempt to show that there was any connection between the protective duties and the growth of his country's prosperity, and he himself confesses that America has created a Frankenstein monster which she cannot now get rid of and which threatens to do her serious if not fatal injury. America has prospered hitherto by using not only the labour but the capital which Free Trade in England placed at her disposal for the development of her resources. These would naturally have flowed to the new country in any case, and the efforts made to attract them by promises of protection have enveloped the country in a net from which there seems to be no escape. India is, in the matter of the cotton import duties, blindly following in the track of America. She borrows freely English capital, machinery, and skilled labour, and then creates a monopoly to the prejudice of English manufacturers. The result is that the mill industry of India remains, by the confusion of Bombay millowners, in a state of helpless dependence on the protection accorded by the State, and will never be able to stand alone, while the people of India are taxed to pay dividends to the shareholders in the mills. The millowners may thank their stars that the depreciation of silver has given them a reprieve for another year or two, for Lord Northbrook had agreed, in his conferences with Sir Louis Mallet, to reduce the import duties out of the surplus of £1,000,000 he expected this year. But, before the Budget could be brought forward, this surplus had melted away, and now, owing to the further fall in exchange, there will probably be a deficit of between two and three millions.

The anxiously expected Report of the Select Committee on the depreciation of silver has been issued this week, and it is well worth reading. The chapter relating to India is particularly well put together, and the overpowering effect of the Secretary of State's drafts on exchange has never been more clearly brought out. I cannot say that the remarks of the English papers on the Report are very edifying. The most monstrous suggestion yet published is that of the *Times*, that the silver rents of the Government of India should be "at once" changed into gold rents at the rate of a sovereign for every ten rupees. As the *Times* believes that a pound is now worth thirteen rupees in India for purposes of internal commerce, this is a proposal to increase the land-tax all over the country "at once" by 30 per cent. This, too, at the very time when the Bombay Government is reducing its revised assessments, the burden of which, owing to the heavy and prolonged fall in the prices of Indian produce, is now found to be intolerable. I pass over the ignorance shown by the *Times* in imagining that the assessments can be revised all over India at once. Practically, if the proposal were carried out, it would become necessary to assess one district after another at rates varying with the rate of exchange; and we should have in the end a return to the old system of payment in kind, with its endless confusion and uncertainty. But there is no evidence whatever that the Indian currency has been depreciated by the fall in silver. A rupee buys much more in India now than it could buy a few years ago; and the calamity apprehended by the *Times* is but a possibility of the remote future, not a present reality. The evidence of Captain Hyde, ex Director of the Calcutta Mint, shows that India, instead of getting more silver than she wants, is not importing as much as is required for coinage; and the Indian Government might make a good speculation by buying up silver in England at the present low rates and coining as many rupees as possible. India could apparently absorb them all, and still keep her currency uninjured. There is, happily, no fear that the India Office will act upon the wild suggestions made to them to tamper with the Indian currency. The Report of the Select Committee has shown that the fall in the price of silver may be only temporary, after all; for the importance of the supplies from America has been greatly exaggerated, and it now appears that no silver can be produced at the mines without the production of a considerable proportion of gold also. The main defect of the Report is that it gives no statistics of the production and distribution of gold as well as silver, for it is essential to the proper understanding of the question that the relative proportions of the two metals in circulation should be accurately known. It is, however, certain that, so far as India is concerned, the loss by exchange must be ascribed almost entirely to two causes—the dulness of trade and the increase of the Secretary of State's drafts. The Government cannot make trade brisk, and it will not attempt to reduce the pressure of its bills on India by raising loans or reducing expenditure in England. All it can do, therefore, is to await the financial results of the year, and provide for the deficit in the next Budget. I believe it is intended to make a change in the mode of remitting money by allowing the Government of India to advance money on shipments of goods—that is to say, to buy bills in India instead of selling them in London. This arrangement will be resented by the Banks, but I suppose the Government will say that the Banks must take care of themselves. I fail to see, however, what advantage Government will get by the alteration, as it is impossible in remitting money from India in any form, to avoid paying the loss by exchange.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WRECK OF THE SHIP JOHN STAR NEAR KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 3rd August.

The barque John Star, from London to Kurrachee with Commissariat stores, was wrecked on the 1st August at mid day, seven m[illegible] down the coast, in a heavy gale.

The captain, wife and children and all the crew were saved on a raft.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, 3rd August.

Deputy Surgeon-General Gordon is directed to proceed to Gibraltar immediately as Principal Medical Officer; Surgeon-Major Doherty, 12th Foot, succeeding him in the administrative medical charge of the Peshawur Circle.

Captain Clement is posted to Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Mr. Seagrim posted to Peshawur and Rawul Pindee Circle.

The Raja of Nahun left Simla on Tuesday under the usual salute.

A FRACAS AT BOKHARA.

LAHORE, 3rd August.

It is reported that a *fracas* has occurred in the town of Bokhara in consequence of some Russian soldiers violating the harem of a Cazee. The Cazee declined the apologetic explanations of the Russian Governor and proceeded to Kokand to complain to the Russian authorities.

THE DELHI SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Mr. Woodall Parker, on his return from furlough, will be gazetted Judge of the Small Cause Court at Delhi.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 3rd August.

Yakoob Khan is not expected to reach British territory before three weeks. Beyond his bringing the treaty which was made with Yarkand last year, signed and sealed, the object of his mission is unknown.

The Viceroy left for Narkunda yesterday for a little change; he returns in one week.

SUCCESS OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, 3rd August.

The Turks have made a successful attack on the trenches near Gorguschevaz, which they have occupied.

ARMY CHANGES.

General Robert Phillips has been appointed Colonel of the 65th, and General MacMurdo of the 69th Regiment.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

According to Turkish official despatches the defeat of a portion of Moukhtar Pasha's Army at Urbitza on 28th ult. is admitted with a loss of three guns, but the army at Nissa, it is stated, has since been victorious and is now advancing.

The Servians are besieging Sienitza.

SUICIDE OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

The death by his own hand is announced of the Right Hon. S. Butcher, D. D., the Bishop of Meath (Ireland).

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 2nd August.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 30th June, *via* Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

THE SULTAN MURAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3rd August.

There is no improvement in the health of the new Sultan Murad; his mind is affected, and he has become an imbecile.

LONDON, 2nd August.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera .... 4 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96½

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 106¼

Bar Silver 50⅞

The sum of £233,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Nizam, Clydesdale, Rajpoot and Baron Colonsay.

WEATHER REPORTS.—3rd August.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 80, barometer 29·86. Fall of rain 1 inch 19 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather showery, wind W. S. E. 3, thermometer 81, barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 47 cents.

Mangalore, 10 a.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W. N. W., thermometer max. 77, min. 76. Fall of rain 58 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 90, barometer 29·82.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind W. steady warm, thermometer 85. Fall of rain 7 cents.

SUICIDE OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

A telegram this morning announces the death by his own hand of the Bishop of Meath. From *Men of the Time* we learn the following particulars of his life:—"The Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D. D., Bishop of Meath, second son of Vice-Admiral Butcher, born in 1811, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1837. He was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History 1850, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852, and Bishop of Meath in 1866. He has written "An Introductory Lecture on the Study of Ecclesiastical Literature," published in 1851; "Sermons on the Crimean War," in 1854; "On the present State of the Romish Controversy in Ireland," in 1855; "On the relative Value of Divine and Human Knowledge," in 1857; "On the Conservative Character of the English Reformation," in 1862; "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Authority of the Scriptures," in 1864; "Ordination Sermon," in 1865; and "Two Sermons on Dr. Pusey's Eirenicon," in 1866. The diocese including the counties of Meath, West-meath, King's County, and parts of Longford and Cavan, is of the annual value of £4,500. As Bishop of Meath, Dr. Butcher bears the title of "Most Reverend.""

Mr. George Smith, the Babylonian archæologist, is expected to return very shortly to England, from Baghdad *via* Bombay.

A Calcutta paper expresses the opinion, in which many will join, that our policy on the frontier is beginning to wear an aspect of pusillanimity.

A popular account of the Challenger Expedition may be looked for from the pen of Lord George Campbell, who served in the naval department of the vessel during her late remark[illegible]voyage.

[illegible] will

boxes gold specie, valued at Rs. 7,32,750, for London, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China; one box gold coins, valued at Rs. 17,400, for London, despatched by Messrs. Framji, Sands and Co.; and five boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 2,76,160, for London, despatched by W. and A. Graham and Co.

The Simla paper says:—"For the future the Quarter-Master-General of this Presidency is to be styled 'Quarter-Master-General in India.' The Commander-in-Chief here being 'Commander-in-Chief in India' and the Adjutant General 'Adjutant-General in India.' We are surprised that this title should not have been given before, especially when it is considered that several of the most important matters connected with the army in the three Presidencies are disposed of at Simla."

A Madras paper states that the Municipality intend establishing a sewage farm in the vicinity of the Civil Orphan Asylums at Egmore, and that they have obtained the lease of a cawnie or two of ground. The sewage of the Asylums which collects in a drain on the southern side of the Asylum Road has, for years past, been one of the greatest nuisances to the neighbourhood, and in view to utilize this sewage, arrangements are being made for the cultivation of the Hurriallee grass.

The boon of grant of passage money to subaltern officers when proceeding to the colonies on sick certificate, has been extended to warrant officers holding honorary commissions. The difference between the cost of a second class passage to Southampton and of one to Melbourne, or other port in Australia, is also allowed to second class warrant officers who may be entitled to a free passage to England on medical certificate, to enable them to reach the colony to which they may prefer to proceed.

The Calcutta Justices terminated their official existence on Thursday last by passing a resolution to refuse in future to supply water to the shipping. This very selfish proceeding is justly condemned, involving also a loss of income to the Municipality. The *Englishman* says in reference to it:—"On the lowest grounds, the Justices have been guilty of a reckless piece of folly in throwing away this income; and what makes the folly the more marked, is the fact that, as the shipping are within the limits of the town, they can take the water, whenever they choose, without paying a pice for it."

Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of June 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874:—

......	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,21,51,302	3,53,17,033	3,64,40,006
Bengal	2,19,97,101	1,78,55,838	1,55,25,795
Assam	12,12,744	33,65,111	32,96,979
British Burmah	15,59,306	50,28,258	29,60,440
N. W. Provinces	1,99,91,724	2,45,49,213	2,60,27,208
Oudh	46,81,792	62,75,669	64,62,243
Punjab	1,30,57,070	1,28,16,662	1,33,61,130
Bombay	2,07,30,811	2,05,96,427	3,52,01,508
Central Provinces	52,70,369	58,13,618	55,86,549
Madras	2,27,05,482	2,90,46,157	2,72,42,163
Total	13,33,57,701	16,04,61,986	17,21,03,521

There is a probability of the Asiatic traveller, Mr. Ney Elias, relinquishing his post in the Calcutta Foreign Office, and shortly returning to England. The disastrous termination of the expedition to South-western China in which he, together with Colonel Horace Browne and the late Mr. Margary, took prominent part, appears to have deterred the Government of India from making any efforts to explore her conterminous countries, and this the *Athenæum* supposes will go far to account for Mr. Elias' disinclination to remain, now that so promising a field of action is closed to him. In our opinion, the attention of Government might opportunely be directed towards Tibet, with which Mr. Edgar's recent proceedings brought us so directly into friendly contact.

We learn (says the *Daily News*) that the Government have decided to institute a new law office of considerable importance—that of Legal Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. We hear that the determination to create this office was arrived at several months ago, when the Government were embarrassed by the controversies which grew out of the Fugitive Slave Circular; and it is probable that the execution of the project has been accelerated by the differences between England and the United States on the Extradition question. It is said that Mr. Disraeli entertains an emphatic opinion as to the necessity of securing to the Foreign Office adequate legal advice. The gentleman selected to fill the new post is Sir Julian Pauncefote, Assistant Secretary for the Colonies. He was formerly Attorney-General of Hong Kong, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands.

Further letters from General Stone and Colonel Gordon have been received in England which give additional and very interesting details of Signor Gessi's exploration of Albert Nyanza. Like Lake Nyassa, this great freshwater sea appears to be subject to violent storms, which render its navigation perilous in certain seasons. The southern portion is very shallow, and encumbered with aquatic vegetation. Colonel Gordon, indeed, thinks that it is connected on the south with other similar lakes lying between it and Tanganyika, and that Stanley is now threading his way amidst this group of lakes. According to Signor Gessi, who sends a very satisfactory sketch-map of the outlet of the Nile from the Albert Nyanza, a branch stream forks off from the main river a few miles from the outlet, and runs towards the Jaie (Petherick's Ayee) which has a course of several hundred miles nearly parallel to the Nile, rejoining the main stream opposite the commencement of the Giraffe River.

Regarding the action of the Resident of Baroda respecting the proposed week of festivities at Baroda, a correspondent of the Calcutta *Englishman*, who assumes the title of "Well informed," writes as follows:—"When the project was first started, the Resident entered warmly into the scheme, and, as part of his share, private theatricals were to have been given at the Residency; but the reservation was made by him that the wishes of the majority of the officers in the station were to be consulted. Subsequently, it came to the knowledge of the Resident that many of the married people would feel heavily the expense of such a week of entertainment to all comers, and this was represented by him to the military commandant. The correspondence which ensued was of such a nature that the Resident was obliged to hand it up to the General commanding the division. I am credibly informed that the apology will have to be made by the military commandant, and not by the Resident, or the matter will be laid before a higher authority than the General."

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 27th July 1876 that in Madras rain has fallen in all districts, but the season is reported unfavourable in Kurnool. In Mysore slight rain has fallen all over the province, but not enough for the growing crops. In Sind there has been a considerable quantity of rain: the river is [illegible] and some damage has been done by floods [illegible] In the Bombay Presidency the [illegible]eneral; in Khandesh, Dharwar, [illegible]lapur and Kaladgi, more is [illegible]e prospects are good. There [illegible] in almost all districts of [illegible]nd sufficient in Berar. [illegible] throughout Central [illegible]gal seasonable rain [illegible] rice crop is [illegible] the *amun* is [illegible]nter rice is [illegible]he rains [illegible]ut the [illegible] are [illegible]me [illegible]b. Khan, Lahore, Jullundur and Peshawar; prospects are good. Reports from Assam and Burma are favourable.

The Kurrachee paper, to hand yesterday, contains another portion of the evidence taken at the beginning of last month before Mr. Douglas Crawford at Hyderabad, relative to the death of Ibrahim, a camel man in the service of Mr. Pope, Assistant Superintendant, Telegraph Department, whose death is said to have been caused by the beating Mr. Pope gave him about the 7th June last. The Sub-Inspector of Telegraphs, Rohil Khan, said that he saw Mr. Pope striking Ibrahim but he could not say, owing to the darkness and being at a short distance, whether Mr. Pope was holding Ibrahim or Ibrahim was holding Mr. Pope, though he saw Mr. Pope getting up from the ground. Mr. Pope had not before beaten Ibrahim or shown any ill-feeling toward him. Mr. Joseph Gibson, Acting Inspector, Telegraph Department, said that he saw Mr. Pope strike Ibrahim on the buttocks. Both were on the ground and these blows were given as Mr. Pope was rising. Ibraim afterwards complained of a wounded hand and this witness saw him in this state, and left him as an old Pathan said he could set it right. He could not see that the arm was dislocated, and he shook his wrist to see if it was broken. Ibrahim did not complain of any pain in his chest. He thought that Ibrahim was shamming. The following day he gave him one rupee because Haji, the camel man, had asked for it, but he examined Ibrahim's legs where the blows were said to have been inflicted but he could see no mark at all. The further evidence in the case is not yet reported.

A meeting was held in Galle Face School, Colombo, on the 21st July to consider the proceedings of the Bishop of Colombo in reference to the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. There was a large attendance. Sir C. P. Layard, K.C.M.G., presided. Colonel Jervois, Commanding R.E., moved the first of the following resolutions which were duly carried:—

"That this meeting having taken into consideration the letter addressed by the Lord Bishop of Colombo to the Churchwardens and Congregation of Christ Church and the letter of the Rev. Ireland Jones, the officiating minister of Christ Church, to the Churchwardens with reference to the Bishop's communication, feel it incumbent upon them to express their perfect satisfaction with the explanation afforded by Mr. Jones, and beg to tender their warm and sincere sympathy to him in the painful position in which he has been placed."

The Hon. W. W. Mitchell proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting desire to express their deep sympathy with the several congregations and more especially with the native Christians throughout the Island who have been suddenly deprived of the ministrations of their European pastors and to a great extent of the rites of religion."

Mr. J. T. White, proposed the third resolution, which was as follows:—"That as the principle involved, viz., the Bishop's assumption of authority and control over the catechists, lay agents and congregations depending upon or belonging to the Church Missionary Society, affects not only this congregation and the minister of that Society, but also and most especially the Tamil Cooly Mission, the unsectarian character of which has won the confidence and support of all denominations of Protestant Christians throughout the Island, this meeting considers it desirable that a meeting of all interested in the Church Missionary Society and the Tamil Cooly Mission should be held at an early date to consider the question in its entirety."

Pursuant to the last resolution, a committee was formed for the purpose of convening the general meeting referred to.

Writing about ladies trains, the Simla paper says:—"We suspect that Lord Lytton has too much to do in studying other Indian problems, than to trouble himself about ladies trains, and we are sure that Lady Lytton has no desire to add to the splendour of the Viceregal Court by putting poor people to wanton and unnecessary expense. The idea that trains should be worn arose from no selfish or vain whim of her Ladyship, but it is no secret that her Majesty the Empress of India is very exacting upon points of etiquette, and would have the Viceregal Court of India as observant of State ceremonies, &c., as that of Ireland where trains are worn at drawing-rooms. It should be remembered that we are now entering on an Imperial era in India. It is to be regretted that our contemporaries could not find something more important to agitate the public mind upon, and it is more to be regretted that the occasion should have been made use of, to write in a rabid and unfair way of Lord and Lady Lytton. We feel certain that if it be shown that there is really a public feeling against this slight innovation, the wearing of trains will be left optional. But we doubt if *Paterfamilias* will have cause to rejoice. Peace will hardly find an altar in that home whose vestals will have to go trainless to meet neighbour vestals who will be fully adorned with those appendages. Trojan and Tyrian will be received with equal welcome and without distinction at the Viceregal Court but the trainless Trojan will hate the fuller attired Tyrian and social war will be the result, and *Paterfamilias* will be the victim.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 10th July.

The discussion in Lancashire about the state of our trade generally, but especially with the East, and also about the fall in the exchanges, continues unabated, but takes on the whole a very intelligent direction. A reduced production and at less cost is urged on all hands, and is really at length being carried out with an unanimity which leaves nothing to be desired. Four days a week is now the extent of the time occupied in most factories, and at the same time the leading manufacturers have determined to lower wages 10 per cent. all round, in the full conviction that the workmen will perforce submit. It is generally recognised, too, that no relief is to be looked for in the trade with the Levant or India and China until such remedies as these are in operation. The demand in all such countries is far short of the supply, and the latter must be curtailed to the occasion. One Manchester writer points out that a reduction of 30 per cent. in the production for four or five months would lead to the establishment of paying prices and a healthy trade, and he declares that it is not often the position of the cotton market would allow of such a remedy with so little probable disturbance and consequent evil as now. There is a stock of about 1,000,000 bales of cotton in Liverpool, about the same as last year; but there are 50,000 bales fewer in stock at London, and 150,000 bales fewer afloat from all parts to Great Britain, with probably 100,000 bales less in spinners' hands; in all about 300,000 bales less than last year. In the first half of last year the deliveries of cotton to spinners averaged over 60,000 bales per week; in the second half 55,500 bales. Last year the stock of 1,000,000 bales in July was worked down to 500,000 bales by the 1st December by means of the trade demand and the usual export to the Continent. The present deficiency as above of 300,000 bales spread over the next 22 weeks to 1st December would admit of the weekly consumption being reduced by 13,500 bales below last year's, and would leave the position of cotton about the same as it was then—that is, a fair working stock of about 500,000 bales, by the 1st December. Now 55,500 bales, less 13,500 bales would be a weekly consumption of 42,000 bales, or about 30 per cent. less than the 60,000 bales which is the favourite estimate of a full week's work of the cotton machinery now existing in Great Britain. If every mill could close on Monday and Saturday, and run full time on the other days of the week from now to the end of November, the above would be the proximate result as regards cotton, and every branch of the trade would feel that a safe working level had been reached. It is not a question of price just now: no further decline would for the moment increase the outlets for cotton goods which are already lower than they need be; the first thing is to reduce stock. Unfortunately this theory that it is all a matter of supply and demand, and not of price is used by the Lancashire artisans as an argument, against the proposed 10 per cent. reduction in their wages. If, they say, you do this and keep on working you only intensify the evil by increasing the market supplies, which will still further drive down prices and prevent your earning a profit. The weaker makers will thus by and bye go to the wall, and the larger manufacturers will remain lords of the labour as well as the cotton market, and able to do as they please. This is a dexterous appeal to the prejudices of the smaller millowners, but it will not succeed, the immediate pressure of high cost is strong enough to countervail all other considerations with spinners and makers of piece goods.

As to the fall in silver all I can report is that for the moment it is arrested—that is, after being 46¾ on Monday it has rallied to 47½. But of course this may be only temporary and another inroad of German coin may be at hand to again send down prices. The Parliamentary Committee's report on the depreciation of the metal has been a good deal discussed, but it tells little we did not know before and says nothing of remedies. It ascribes the decline in silver to six causes:—(1.) To the discovery of new silver mines of great richness in the State of Nevada. (2.) To the introduction of a gold currency into Germany in place of the previous silver currency. This operation commenced at the end of 1871. (3.) To the decreased demand for silver for export to India should be added. (4.) That the Scandinavian Governments have also substituted gold for silver in their currencies. (5.) That the Latin Union, comprising France, Begium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece have since 1874 limited the amount of silver to be coined yearly in the mints of each member of the Union, suspending the privilege formerly accorded to all holders of silver bullion, of claiming to have that bullion turned into coin without restriction. (6.) That Holland has also passed a temporary act prohibiting, except on account of the Government, the coining of silver, and authorising the coining of gold. As the Committee thus leave the subject very much where they found it, the empiricists retain possession of the field, and their name is legion. So are their remedies. From the bi-metallist's who want the French double standard system extended to all Europe down to the gold metallists who want France, the United States, even India, to change to a gold standard, there is a wide interval with all sorts of palliatives suggested. Courtenay, of the *Times*, some months back advised that the Indian Government, which is the chief sufferer by the depreciation, should make its land revenue payable according to a gold and not a silver standard, though payable in silver as a coin. He would make the silver rents a gold rent charge and the rate of exchange ten rupees for a sovereign, which was practically the proportion when the whole of them were assessed. Bagehot, of the *Economist*, denounced this on various grounds among others that it would augment the depreciation of silver (which is absurd for silver would not be put out of circulation; only more of it would be wanted for the equivalent of the *apparent increase* of rent); that the ryot would complain of breach of contract, and that the creditors of the Indian Government would want a similar variation of their claims and salaries. On his part Bagehot advised that we should trust to time to effect a cure, but expressed an opinion that when the depreciation of silver had gone so far as to raise the price of commodities in India 2 per cent. the corrective would begin to operate by a well understood law. In saying this he was thinking mainly of the English manufacturer who would receive better exchange as the remittance for his goods, but the expectation has been signally falsified, and Mr. Courtenay in a leader in the *Times* this week took care to point this out with a sneer which was the "retort courteous" to Bagehot's attack upon him. Thus do opinions differ. But while political economists "slang" each other, the general public, little edified by the direful wraths of these eminent persons, is at its wits' end, and does not know what to think, say or do. Hence it does nothing but grumble. I do not profess to be a profound political economist, but it appears to me that, as regards the rate of exchange the evil would be cured in three months by an almost total cessation of shipments from this side which everybody says do not pay; and that as regards silver, the resumption of specie payments by France and the United States would at once settle that part of the difficulty which comes from the increased supplies of silver. The Americans could absorb their own production and France could absorb the demonetised silver of Germany, for it must be remembered that the moment the fall in price could seem to be arrested the German Government would hold back its supply with the view of getting a better price. It certainly seems a satire upon the present crisis that silver can hardly be obtained for love or money in France whose entire monetary system may be said to be based on it, or at least most of whose currency is silver. The metal is a drug everywhere, yet M. Rauland, the Governor of the Bank of France, declared in a late meeting of the Senate that a buyer could hardly obtain 500,000 francs worth (£20,000) try as he might, in the open market. However we turn the question, an imperfect distribution of silver is evidently the evil to be remedied. The largest and wealthiest nations of the world see no specie in their daily currency transactions; the others are glutted with it. How can the disparity be most quickly removed? After saying all this let me add that I believe after all nothing whatever will be done. We shall allow things to "drift," and trust to the chapter of accidents to evolve a remedy in due course.

It is not silver, however, nor the depression of trade, nor even the Eastern Question which has been the great event of the week: the one absorbing sensation has been Mr. Albert Grant's appearance as counsel in his own case in the suit connected with the Lisbon Tramways Company to which I have so often referred. His counsel, the most eminent at the bar, threw up their briefs when the case first came on in May, on the ground that the Judge insisted on the case proceeding after they had announced that their client would except a verdict on the issues. This surrender by Grant of the whole case, involving a pecuniary liability to him of nearly £200,000 before all could be settled, surprised every one, and the only explanation was that he wanted to gain time for the undertaking to be resuscitated, when he could turn round to the shareholders and show them that they had not lost their money as they believed. He therefore sought to avoid going into all the details at the risk of creating a prejudice against himself. But after the evidence had been taken, and Sir Henry James, the opposing counsel, had indulged in a vehement philippic against Grant, and men's minds were filled with prejudice, the result mainly of a one-sided presentation of the case, Grant, yielding, I believe, to the entreaties of some friends, but probably impelled mainly by his own indomitable pluck, and a burning sense of injury, requested the Judge, Lord Coleridge, to allow him to address the jury on his own behalf. His Lordship at once acceded, and Grant then began an address which, regarded merely as an intellectual effort, has astonished and, I feel bound to add, delighted the great mass of the public. He has spoken with brief intervals, from Friday last down to yesterday, three entire days in fact, and I can pay him no higher compliment than to say that not only did the mere talent shown in his speech amaze every one, but the *moral* standing of the man was immeasurably enhanced by it. Lord Coleridge, no mean judge, was won to reluctant admiration and said as much; in short, it is universally admitted that the versatile Baron has gained by his counsel throwing up their briefs, and that not the ablest member of the English bar could have done as much for himself as he has done. The grasp he displayed of the principles of English common law, the shrewd perception of his opponents' weak points, the versatility, the fluency, the readiness in retort, the felicity of illustration and allusion, the humour, the knowledge of human nature, the dignity of his closing appeal—all these, I repeat, amazed, delighted, and even thrilled the public which followed the case. An English audience, moreover, always venerates pluck; and here they had it to their hearts' content. Yesterday, the closing day, Grant was cheered to the echo—so much so that the Judge after ineffectual attempts to stop the applause had to clear the Court. Nevertheless the verdict was against the clever Baron and he is thus mulcted in £700 damages and perhaps £9,000 costs. A point of law, however, is reserved for an appeal before the Judges *in banco*, and if it is decided in his favour he gains the whole case; the point being whether when he kept back certain contracts from the prospectus, he believed they were immaterial. The jury have said that he did so believe, and it is possible the full Court may say that this is equivalent to a verdict in his favour. If so it will save him perhaps from absolute ruin, for it is inconceivable that he has resources to meet the avalanche of claims which will otherwise descend upon him.

I observe in a Manchester paper a return of the dividends just declared by joint stock spinning and manufacturing companies near Oldham. They range from *nil* to 25 per cent., but are nearly all lower than at the corresponding period last year. Thus the Mosslane mill divides *nil* against 12 per cent., the Grosvenor 25 per cent. against 40, and the Hope 10 per cent. against 18¾. These are unfailing tests of the profits realised, for in all such companies the managers divide every farthing they can make out.

Business generally continues stagnant here in all branches, and the most conclusive proof, perhaps, on that score was supplied by the Bank of England weekly return issued yesterday, which included all the changes at the opening of the half year caused by the payment of the dividends. Hitherto it has always been found that when these dividends were disbursed the total amount, about four millions sterling, passed into the open market to make money cheaper. But on this occasion it all remains in the Bank of England that is, the persons who receive their dividends have paid these into their respective bankers instead of re-investing them, and the bankers in their turn, having no employment for the money, leave it to their credit in their balances at the Bank of England. So that the four millions is merely transferred from the item of public deposits to that of private deposits.

I hear that the *Morning Advertiser* editorship, vacant by the death of Col. Richards, is offered to Dicey, editor of the *Observer*, but I do not know that he will accept it. Dicey is an accomplished journalist and a most genial fellow, but the idea of his working under the supervision of a permanent committee of "bungs" really exhausts one's conceptions of the ludicrous. He is of the clubs, clubbable, and the publicans want a West-End politician to edit their paper, so think Dicey will suit. They offer him £1,500 a year, it is stated.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—WESTMINSTER.

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION. DIVORCE.

(Before Sir James Hannen, President.)

Friday, July 7th 1876.

Merewether *v.* Merewether and Leacock.

(Special report for the "Bombay Gazette")

Dr. R. A. Pritchard for the petitioner,
Mr. Bayford for the respondent, and
Mr. De[illegible]hele for the co-respondent.

The petitio[illegible] counsel having withdrawn the claim for damages, and a[illegible]rties having by their counsel agreed to the cause being [illegible] before the Court itself instead of before a jury, Dr. Pritchard opened the petitioner's case.

Dr. R. A. Pritchard—In this case, my Lord, [illegible] suits have been consolidated. The husband, who is the petitioner, George Lane Cockburn Merewether, is an officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army and he is not in this country to give evidence; but I am in a position to lay the case before your Lordship, as to the issue of adultery with the co-respondent, and I shall ask your Lordship to take some statements which can be verified. The parties were married on the 23rd of July 1860 at Kurrachee, in India, and there are two children of the marriage. The husband and wife lived together in India down to October 1867 when the wife returned to England with the children for the benefit of her health, and went back again to India in 1872 with one of the children and made a short stay in India and returned to this country in May 1873. It seems there are various charges in the petition, but the charges we propose to prove against the respondent are those of adultery with the co-respondent at Nelson Lodge, Park Road, Hythe. The co-respondent, Frederick Schuler Leacock, is an officer in the Bombay Marine Battalion, and I think it will be proved to your Lordship's satisfaction that he knew who this lady was. It seems the parties occupied apartments at Nelson Lodge, Hythe, three bed-rooms and a sitting-room, and the co-respondent passed there as the brother of the respondent; but the evidence, I think, will show they slept together, and when the wife was confined there of a child, it seems that a Dr. Hackney was called in and then she was very ill and there was some fear she would die in the confinement and Captain Leacock then made a confession to Dr. Hackney of all the circumstances of the case, that she was the wife of Major Merewether, and that they (the respondent and co-respondent) had been living together, and that this child was his.

A certificate of the marriage having been put in, a lady who had acted as one of the bride's maids proved the marriage and spoke to the terms of affection on which the parties lived after their wedding.

Mrs. Spilstead sworn and examined by Dr. R. A. Pritchard.

In March 1874, did you live at Nelson Lodge, Park Road, Hythe?—Yes.

Did a Mrs. Merewether come to lodge there?—Yes.

Did any one come with her?—Yes.

Who?—Captain Leacock. Had you known Mrs. Merewether before she was married?—Yes. I knew her when she was a little girl, when she was Miss Malcombson.

What rooms did they have?—Three bed-rooms and sitting room.

Were there two children?—Yes.

Where did Mrs. Merewether sleep?—She slept on the same floor as the little boy and the Captain did.

Where did Captain Leacock sleep?—He was supposed to sleep in the adjoining room; the two doors were close together.

He was supposed to sleep, but where did he sleep?—I did not sleep on the same floor as they did.

How many beds were occupied?—Sometimes I saw three and sometimes only two.

Did they stay at your house from March to May following?—Till June 6th.

And was Mrs. Merewether confined while she was there?—Yes.

And did Dr. Hackney attend her?—Yes.

Did she tell you who was the father of the child?—No, she said Major Merewether was the father.

Dr. Hackney sworn and examined by Dr. R. A. Pritchard.

Are you a medical man practising at Hythe?—I am.

And did you attend Mrs. Merewether in her confinement at Nelson Lodge in 1874?—I did.

What was the date?—The 10th of May.

Was she very ill?—Very ill; afterwards she had flooding and was very nearly dying.

Just look at that photograph. (Photograph handed to witness who indentified it as that of the respondent.)

Was there a Captain Leacock staying there at the time?—There was.

Is that him? (pointing to another photo.)—Yes.

Did he tell you anything about the lady—It was told me in confidence. (To the President)—Am I compelled to say?

The President—It is only right you should wish to respect your promise if you made one, but in a court of law you must consider yourself absolved from it.

Witness—He confessed to me it was his child.

Dr. Pritchard.—Did she say who she was?—Mrs. Merewether.

Did she say she was a married woman?—Yes.

Mr. Hildebrand Ramsden sworn and examined by Dr. Pritchard.

You are the solicitor for Major Merewether?—I am.

Where is he now?—In Bombay.

How do you know that?—I have been in frequent correspondence with him for a year and a half, hearing by nearly every mail.

The President—You have corresponded with the petitioner, for what period?—About 15 months my Lord; I should think probably a year and a half. I know from other sources he has never been to England since his marriage in 1860; from correspondence and documents.

The President—But that has not been proved. Of course the evidence is clear with regard to Captain Leacock. I think you have relied on rather slight evidence.

Dr. Pritchard—Mrs. Spilstead said that sometimes only two beds were slept in.

The President—I should not go upon that. Have you got any further evidence?

Dr. Pritchard--We will strengthen that part of the case.

The President.—You could by proving the fact that the husband has not been in England.

Mr. Charles Simpson sworn and examined by Dr. Pritchard.

Mr. Simpson, do you live at 28 Upper Berkeley Street?—Yes.

In October of 1874, did Mrs. Merewether come to lodge at your house?—Yes.

Who came besides?—Captain Leacock and Mrs. Merewether's little boy.

Just look at these photographs. (Photographs handed to witness.) Is that the lady? (pointing)—Yes, and the other Captain Leacock.

Where did Mrs. Merewether sleep?—She slept on the second floor.

Did she sleep alone or with any one else?—Alone.

What relationship did the parties tell you existed between them?—They represented themselves as brother and sister on taking the apartments.

Did you ever see any familiarities between them?—Not myself.

Who else was there in the house; your wife?—Yes. Is she here?—No, she is in the country.

Mrs. Spilstead, who was then re-called, spoke to the fact of her having often seen the respondent and co-respondent in bed together at Nelson Lodge.

His Lordship then pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BOMBAY CAVALRY SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Before "Cantonment Magistrate" can be considered entitled to cast vulgar epithets at "Sillidar" (who is certainly the better informed of the two in regard to their respective duties) it would be only fair if he were to take us into his confidence by disclosing his method of ascertaining the "scales of prices." I feel certain that the prices referred to by "Sillidar" are fictitious, as a rule, because I have been a Cantonment Magistrate for some time, and at first it puzzled me why things were dearer to the native soldier than to other people, but I soon arrived at the same conclusion as "Sillidar;" and did my best to obtain justice for Government by using detectives to keep me informed of the actual prices ruling and paid by Jack Sepoy, who does not always purchase third sort as hinted.

My impression is that in really large stations near a native city, such as Poona, Deesa, &c., it is the Cantonment Magistrate's fault if prices are quoted higher than those ruling in the surrounding districts. "Grain compensation" is the greatest mistake we can make in regard to the method of payment of native troops *next to giving them rations*—the door is only opened for trickery when we allow the bunya and the sepoy to rig the market in the one case and tempt, in the other, the already too avaricious Hindoostanee soldier to starve himself in order to gain a few rupees. Of course I do not speak of *field service*, and I am well aware that rations are only given during peace time under exceptional circumstances.—Yours, &c.

MAGISTER.

July 25.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. Rowlands' Kalydor eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all bazaars and stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Company, Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

THE BANDORA INFANTICIDE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to contradict, through the medium of your valuable journal, the false reports that have been recently published by several of your local contemporaries, in connection with the two condemned prisoners—I mean Dinbaee and Savitree—concerned in the Bandora Infanticide Case. So far as my information goes, reliable as it is to a great extent, I beg to state that no reply whatever has yet been received from Government on the subject of their appeal, and the fact that each of them has been sentenced to three years' simple imprisonment is nothing more than a mere wron[illegible]g and unfounded rumour.

Soliciting the favour of an early [illegible]ublicity,—I am, &c.

RATANSHA[illegible] A. PARAK.

Bandora, 3rd August.

RE NASSICK L[illegible]QUOR SELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR [illegible] OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The ano[illegible] me from Nassi[illegible]ymous alphabetical prosecution against No argument[illegible]ck follows Old Bailey practice. No facts! If it am[illegible]t! Abuse the other side anonymously. surviv[illegible]se "C. D. X. & Co." to keep on at it, I shall [illegible] with a kick toa pare.—Yours, &c.

GILBERT ELLIOT.

CAMMATTEES?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would be deeply obliged to any of your readers who could give me some account of the people who are spoken of in Bombay under the above name (Camattee). In making some enquiries into the condition of the poorer classes in Bombay, I have frequently heard of Camattee Mussulmans and K. Hindoos; the latter are, I am told, divided into three tribes or C[illegible]astes—Brahmins, Isnoo (Vishnu?) and *dhers-* cas[illegible]amatteepoora would be the town or place of the loca[illegible]mattee, so I suppose they have some place in great no me scheme of the Brahmins, or is the term a mere and wo. one of the nature of a nickname? I can find or for thention of the word in any books I have at hand, informationld be glad of any information on the subject, [illegible] name of any book or books which give the [illegible] I seek.—Yours, &c.

IGNORAMUS.

COA[illegible]L IN KATTYAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR [illegible] OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a s[illegible]triking bit of intelligence in the letter dated 29th July o[illegible] your Rajkote correspondent.

Speaking of Nowanu[illegible] "For there is not only an[illegible]ggur in Kattywar, he says:—"iron in the district, &c., [illegible] abundant supply of coal and [illegible]&c."

As coal is the mineral w[illegible] want above all others in Western India, this "abunda[illegible]t supply" in the Nowanuggur State is not as much a[illegible] appreciated as it deserves to be, and I dare say most of yo[illegible]ur readers may not have heard of it before and be incline[illegible] to doubt its existence. So your correspondent owes it [illegible] to the public to give more particulars.

I am afraid the abundant sup[illegible]ply will be found to come from Bombay harbour, wh[illegible]ere it is discovered in English ships.

As far as geologists have spoken [illegible] prospect of coal in that part of the c[illegible] there seems little formation of the Arrevullee range to the [illegible]ountry or in the [illegible]

But your correspondent may be right a[illegible] north-east. gists have not looked closely into the ma[illegible]ter all. Geolo- do not know what they may find till they [illegible]ter, and they if the "abundant supply" dwindles into a[illegible] try. Even mere tradition that coal exists there, it dese[illegible] trace or a investigated as a question of the first importa[illegible]rves to be

There are stranger things in geology than [illegible]ce. break in continuation of formation as would be [illegible] such a to turn up a coal bearing stratum in the rocks [illegible]quired plains of Kattyawar, and by all means let us [illegible] and geologist at the problems.—I am &c.

A. J. C. E.

Bombay, 2nd August.

THE BOMBAY STEAM FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to thank you for your bringing to the prominent notice of the public the subject of steam ferries in the leader of your issue of the 1st instant; all the facts stated therein are true to the letter. The people who are at present deeply affected and groaning under the present monopoly system of the ferries are poor and ignorant villagers, who having no proper representation, can have no voice in the expression of their views.

The present system is every way disadvantageous to those for whose benefit it was previously instituted. These ferries do not touch those ports where separate sailing boats formerly ran; the fare has been more than doubly increased; they run at improper times; and above all, they are generally so overloaded with passengers that they have scarcely room enough left them for standing. I myself have been an eyewitness to these facts. The ferries generally secure but a few 1st and 2nd class passengers, and it is a miserable sight to see about 500 men huddled together on the deck which can scarcely accommodate 100. The mass of people for whose convenience the ferries were started, are left in the most uncomfortable situation; and it is a sad thing to hear them remember the good old days when they could travel more comfortably and at much lower rates, in their old sailing boats.

A crying want has been long felt for reform on the subject of steam ferries. The introduction of a competition system among the steam ferry proprietors would, I believe, conduce much to the welfare of the people. The subject is one of great importance and well worth the attention of your contemporaries. I hope it will be fully discussed in the dailies and other journals before it is finally submitted to the Council.

A SPECTATOR.

August 3.

BOMBAY.

The Colaba S. and W. Company.—The whole of the unallotted 600 shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company have been sold at Rs. 905 by Messrs. Tulluckchund and Shapoorjee, brokers.

Meeting Postponed.—We have been asked to state that the adjourned meeting of the Faculty of Arts, which was to have been held this afternoon, has been postponed, to-day being Cocoanut holiday, till Friday, the 11th instant.

Evading Payment of Tramway Fare.—A Parsee, named Cursetjee Jamsetjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for evading or attempting to evade the payment of his legal tramway fare.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accede to the request that the Bombay Yacht Club be permitted to assume the title of "Royal," and to command that the said Club shall be styled the "Royal Bombay Yacht Club."

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 29th July, was 59 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date 45 inches 53 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet; total rainfall 44 inches 18 cents.

Cruelty to Animals.—A hack buggy driver, named Shaik Hussan Shaik Ally, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his horse. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Evading the Liquor License.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a sherbet shopkeeper on the Duncan Road, named Bomanjee Rustom, was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 24th July 1876 was Rs. 58,00,549; add silver received during the week Rs. 20. The sum of Rs. 8,00,161 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 50,00,408. There is in addition Rs. 3,50,000 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A Refractory Seaman.—John Brown, a European seaman belonging to the British ship Waterloo, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing duty on board that ship. The defendant pleaded illness. He was consequently sent to the Police Surgeon for examination and the case remanded till the result was known.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 1st August, was 390, being 8 less than in the preceding week, 18 less than the total of the week ending 3rd August 1875; and 56 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 311 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29·13.

House-breaking and Theft.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Oosman Cassim, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with house-breaking and theft of property consisting of gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 344, belonging to Mahomed Cassum. The theft was committed on the 23rd ultimo while the property was in the safe custody of Jumnabai, the mother-in-law of the owner of the property who, with his wife, resided in a house occupied by the mother-in-law at Thalee Mohla. The prisoner was arrested on the 29th ultimo and the greater portion of the property was recovered. The evidence of two witnesses for the prosecution was taken, and the case adjourned for further hearing to the 7th instant.

Mr. Forward in the Court of Small Causes.—In the Court of Small Causes yesterday, before his Honour the Fourth Judge, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a short cause was heard, in which Esack Abba sued John Forward for the recovery of Rs. 51, being Rs. 45 for wearing apparel and Rs. 6 for repairing a broadcloth coat. It appears that the defendant, who is the overseer of presses and machinery in the B. E. S. Press, Byculla purchased certain wearing apparel of the plaintiff. The plaintiff had obtained an immediate summons from Mr. O'Leary, the First Judge, on the ground that Forward was about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court. On the case being called on for hearing, Forward admitted the claim, but craved permission to pay it by monthly instalments of Rs. 10. To this the plaintiff objected as he alleged that the defendant was about to leave Bombay. Forward denied this allegation, saying that he was employed in the Byculla Press on Rs. 200 a month for the last three years, and that as he was indebted to several persons in Bombay, it was his wish to remain here and pay his debts. The plaintiff said that he had great difficulty in serving the summons upon the defendant; and it was by the merest chance that he discovered him in Nesbit Lane, where he had taken up temporary quarters. His Honour the Judge then made the usual order for the amount of the claim to be paid in eight days. Defendant—"I don't see how I can pay the sum in eight days." The parties then left the Court.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Thursday, Aug. 3 (up to 6 a.m.) ...	0 2	0 11	0 21
Previously registered	36 69	41 7	36 80
Total up to date ...	36 71	41 18	37 01

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr G Boniface
Mr and Mrs Jas Martin
Mr William Fray
Mr B H Anderson.

For Brindisi.

Dr F W Higginson
Capt and Mrs W E Forbes, and infant
Mr J H Edwards
Dr E B Ruttledge
Mr H A Firth
Mr R T Wingate
Mr R S Eaton
Mr Nicholas
Mr J Davidson.

For Venice.

Mr J B Braddan
Mr J E Etlingar
Col C W Dunn.

For Suez.

Mr Sicte
Mon. Quisement.

CRICKET.—BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

To-day being a holiday, a match will be played commencing at 10-30 between Lawyers and Soldiers and All-Comers. Owing to this being mail-day, and merchants not being able for the most part to leave their offices only 18 gentlemen have signified their intention of playing, but should any member wish to join in the match, he will be [illegible]leased to attend at the Gymkhana be[illegible] at 10-30 Failing further players the deficiency wi[illegible] [illegible]made up by soldiers from Colaba. The followin[illegible] L[illegible]es have been received:—

[illegible]wyers and Soldiers.	All-Comers.
Fraser [illegible]Hore (Captain)	N. Oliver (Captain)
Yorke S[illegible]mith	A. R Oliver
L. Craw[illegible]rd	J. Oliver
J. C Bo[illegible]ey	H. W. Jones
J. Jardine	L. R Forrest
C. F. Alban[illegible]	B. D. Cartwright
A. B. Stopfo[illegible]	W. E. Young
J. Arnott [illegible]d	F. D. [illegible]cGavin
	W. M. Tenne[illegible]ack

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON GOVERN[illegible]MENT

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Co[illegible]homedan of the Mamon caste, named [illegible], appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. Henry Thomson, a Customs' Preventive Officer, with not renewing the register of his boat named Gulbut Alarakhi, contrary to sections 4 and 13 of the Customs' Act.

Mr. Hurryshunker appeared for the defence; the prosecutor in person.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant had brought the said boat from her original owner some ten years ago, and has been sailing to and from the coast with cargo, but had not renewed the register under the provisons of the Act.

Mr. Hurryshunker on behalf of the defence urged that the deed of conveyance between the defendant and one Khatoo who was the former owner of the boat was not executed in terms of their agreement, thereby the ownership was not transferred; that defendant had made part payment towards the value of the boat but declined to pay the remainder until the register was transferred.

His Worship held that for the purposes of the Act, the defendant was the owner of the boat, inasmuch as he had bought and taken possession of the boat, and plied the boat on his own account for the past two years, and also derived benefits accruing therefrom. Defendant was thereupon adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to receive and pass the accounts, to appoint directors and auditors, and to declare a dividend. Mr. M. Mowat was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, the Chairman addressed the shareholders at some length on the prospects and working of the Company, after which the following resolutions were adopted:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Cama, That the directors' report and statement of accounts to 30th June 1876, as submitted, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Morarbhoy Vizbhooundass, and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, That a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and seconded by the Chairman, That the election of Mr. Morarjee Vizbhooundas as a director in place of Mr. Charles Douglas, resigned, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and seconded by Mr. G. de Souza, That Mr. M. Mowat be re-elected a director of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. H. B. Cama, and seconded by the Chairman, That Messrs. S. W. Read and Gungadas Kissordas be reappointed auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 50 each.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, That the sum of Rs. 2,000 be placed to the reserve fund in terms of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Broach Cotton Company, held on 4th February, 1873, and that Rs. 1,902-0-4 be applied in reduction of the cost of repairs as recommended by the directors.

Proposed by Mr. G. de Souza, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, That the meeting approve of the application by the directors of Rs. 7,600 from the reserve fund towards repairs, as stated in the report.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·750
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·4
Minimum do. do	76·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	344
Fall of Rain	0·21 inches.
Total fall during month	0·34 "
" " " year	37·01 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 3rd August.	0·04 "

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments, that rare is the toilet that is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganisation or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unapproachable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

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HIGH COURT.—3rd August.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt.)

BOMONSHAW KAWASJEE v. DR. BURJOJEE DORABJEE.

The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Judge, delivered judgment yesterday in this case. The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,076 expended on his behalf for law expenses, and also to be indemnified against all liability in respect of a bill for Rs. 1,192-10-3 drawn against the defendant on account of a person named Manjee. The defendant alleged that there was a verbal agreement between himself and the plaintiff, to the effect that the latter should accept the above liabilities on condition that he received a portion of the proceeds of a certain law case in which he (the defendant) was interested, if the case were gained. The plaintiff denied that there had ever been any such agreement entered into between them. His Lordship was of opinion judging from the evidence the probabilities of the case and especially from certain correspondence produced that there had been no such agreement, and gave judgment for the plaintiff on both counts—viz., for payment of the Rs. 1,076 and to indemnify him from all liability in respect of the bill for Rs. 1,192 and the interest thereon at 9 per cent from the 25th of February 1873 with stay of execution provided the defendant paid or gave security for the payment of the Rs. 1,076 and also the debt to Manjee (for which a decree had already been obtained in another suit) within a month.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

AMSETJEE SUNTOKJEE DAVUR AND ANOTHER v. COOVERBAEE, WIDOW OF NANABHOY SUNTOKJEE DAVUR, AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Abbas, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the first defendant; Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the second defendant; and Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the third defendant.

His Lordship suggested that the consent decree which he was asked to pass, should be signed by the respective counsel for the parties.

Mr. Mayhew said the signatures would be put at once.

The Court passed the following consent decree:—That the plaintiffs pay to the first defendant Cooverbaee, widow of Nanabhoy Suntokjee Davur, the sum of Rs. 2,500 out of the trust fund of Rs. 10,000 on her executing to them a release in full of all demands, and also executing to them, by herself and two approved sureties, all bond of indemnity holding them harmless against claims and demands to be made upon them hereafter in respect of the sum of Rs. 2,500. 2. That the plaintiffs pay to the second defendant Sonabaee, wife of Lowjee Cursetjee Wadia, the sum of Rs. 300 out of the same trust fund of Rs. 10,000. 3. That the first two defendants shall pay their respective costs of this suit. 4. That the third defendant, Ardasir Bomonjee Kaka, on payment by the plaintiffs of his costs of the suit (to be taxed as between attorney and client,) and on the plaintiffs, at their own cost, entering into a bond indemnifying him from all claims which may be made against him, in consequence of his having endorsed and handed over to the plaintiffs the Government Loan notes of Rs. 10,000, belonging to the trust funds, and from all loss in respect thereof, assign and hand over to the plaintiffs or their attorneys the Government notes of 4 per cent. loan of Rs. 10,000. 5. The plaintiffs to pay their own costs of this suit.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 26th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge on 24th, 16 feet 6 inches; last year 15 feet 6¼ inches. Rain at Kurrachee 4 inches 50 cents, Tatta 3 inches 82 cents. Rice plants in three talukas have suffered from previous want of water.

Shikarpur.—River on 5th, 15 feet 1 inch; 5 inches higher than on same date last year. Town of Ghotki three parts washed away by floods. Much cotton in Rohri division destroyed. Crops in other parts looking well. Three inches rain at Shikarpur. Fever and cough prevalent in five talukas.

Hyderabad.—River 16 feet 8 inches on 25th; last year 15 feet 8 inches. Rain everywhere between 17th and 21st. Small-pox still in town, twelve fresh cases.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 3·12. Flood water through Kashmor-Begari band reached the Sonewash; from Begari expected to cross Jacobabad-Shikarpur road at Saltan-ke-Gate.

Surat—Rain 2·19, total 18·08. One fatal cholera case in Mandvi.

Broach.—Rain ·50, total 10·07. Crops good. Cholera abating.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 2·59, total 8·20. Agricultural operations progressing. Cholera in city, cases 43, deaths 24.

Kaira.—Rain at 1·54. Agricultural prospects good. Cholera cases 13, deaths 9.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia ·99, total 8·77; more wanted. Bajri sowing commenced. Cotton crop withering. Cattle-disease at Pimpalner.

Nasik.—Rain 1·10, total 10·46, rain general. Cholera in Niphad taluka; few cases in Igatpuri and Nasik.

Tanna.—Rain 6·20, total 49·88. Cholera of a severe type in Kalyan, Town of Tanna, and adjacent villages. Small pox continues in three talukas. Transplantation of rice crops progressing.

Poona.—Rain 1·71, total 10·44. Sowing of kharif in progress. Slight cattle-disease in two and cholera in five talukas.

Ahmed[illegible] ·35, total 5·52; more wanted for sowing purposes. Cholera in four talukas, cases 90, deaths 44.

Sholapur.—Rain ·07, total 3·82. About 125 deaths from cholera throughout district. Rain much desired. Cattle-disease in Karmala and Sangola.

Satara.—Rain 5·77, total 20·78 Sowing of kharif completed. 127 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain 8·12, total 21·91. Sowing in full progress. Cholera decreasing.

Dharwar.—Rain 6·08, total 14·09. Rice crops good. Sowing of early jowari in progress. Rain wanted in eastern and southern talukas. Cholera decreasing.

Kanara.—Rain at Carwar 6 inches; total 67½ inches.

Kaladgi.—Kharif partially sown now withering for want of rain. 121 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Rain ·92, total 6·75. Sowing operations in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain ·42, total 6·85. Crops healthy. Cholera in Jhalawad, 18 cases, fatal 16.

Baroda.— Rain ·97, total 13·51. Crops healthy.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 24th instant.) Rain 4·80, total 32·53. Transplantation of early crops in progress. Cattle-disease slightly in Mangaon taluka.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 18th instant). Rain 4·65, total 32·36; more wanted. Transplantation in progress.

General Remarks.—Cholera increasing in Satara, Poona, Ahmednagar, Tanna, Nasik, and City of Ahmedabad; decreasing elsewhere. Floods in Shikarpur Collectorate have done some damage. More rain wanted in Dharwar, Kaladgi, Sholapur, and Khandesh. General prospects elsewhere favourable.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Dorabji Fardunji Kapadia, trading under the name of Shapurji Dorabji, as a cloth merchant.

Kasibai, wife of Narrayen Shivshankarji Rao, none.

Jijibhai Rastamji Damgare, petty broker.

Narotamdas Brijvalabdas, Bhugwannas Brijvalabdas, and Negindas Bhagwandas, trading under the name and firm of Narotamdas Brijvaladass, as dealers in gold and silver embroidered silk cloth.

Fardunji Kavasji Modi, priest.

Sakaram Krastnaji, dealer in glass bangles.

Rama Raghavji Mohita and Putai, his wife, the first-named insolvent is a Government pensioner and also a cooly in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the second unemployed.

Thakar Jairam Ukarda, lately a servant in the employ of Murar Punja, now unemployed.

Abdul Karim Futeh Mahomed, who lately traded in Bombay, under the name of Haji Adam Esak, and in Verawal and Aden, in partnership with Haji Adam Esak, Sale Mahomed, Haji Ali, Haji Kassam Abdul Gani, and Haji Nurmahomed Mahomed, under the name, style, and firm of Esak Hasam, as a general merchant.

Khatri Aba Haji Jacob and Kassam Sayani, who trading in partnership with Mahomed Haji Jacob under the name and firm of Aba Haji Jacob & Co., as general merchants.

Robert Charles Arthur Campbell, a member of the firm of Messrs. R. Campbell & Co., merchants of Mahableswur.

Navazbai, widow of the late Hormusji Rastamji, none.

Thakar Umarsi Mohanji, dealer in grain.

Thakar Vaji Khetsi, muccadum.

Anandrao Krastnaji, English writer.

Memon Mahomed Husein, lately a dealer in cutlery, stockings, caps, soap, &c.

Sha Mulchand Abhachand, share broker.

Memon Gan Jiva, dealer in firewood.

Lakhamsi Megji, muccadum in the service of Bhimji Narayen.

Nagori Esmail Mahomed, hack buggy driver.

Kethu Thoban, dealer in grain.

Hira Ahmed Sale and Gulam Mahomed Ebram, the first-named insolvent is a labourer, and the second a bullock cart driver.

Shaik Ebram bin Shaik Murad and Shaik Husein bin Shaik Murad, the first-named insolvent is a muccadum and the second a labourer in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company.

Sha Trikamji Virji, hawker in silk cloth.

A FRIENDLY MATCH.

This morning eight Volunteers of the local corps and eight men of H. M.'s 67th Regiment met at the butts at St. Thomè to shoot off a challenge which the Volunteers had sent to the latter some days ago. The distances chosen were 200 and 500 yards, with 7 rounds at each distance. The following are the scores:—

THE VOLUNTEERS' TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total points.
Serjt. Barren	25	9	34
„ Tallent	22	15	37
„ James	22	23	45
Vol. Smith	25	12	37
„ Pope	20	7	27
„ Stracey	22	25	47
„ Hill	26	20	46
„ Spencer	16	10	26
			299

H. M.'S 67TH TEAM.

Capt. Holdway	13	13	26
„ Keirton	6	9	15
„ Copeland	4	2	6
Privt. Bendall	21*	16	37
„ Troon	22	17	39
„ Keina	6	14	20
„ Walters	15	16	31
Lieut. Atkinson	18	24	12
			186

—*Madras Mail*, August 1.

BANGALORE RACES—1876.

Last Day—Saturday, 29th July.

Saturday evening being the last of the race meeting for the present year, the course presented a very crowded and exceedingly lively appearance. What added to the enjoyment of the thousands and thousands of sight seers on the ground was the splendid evening. The rain kept off entirely, and the weather consisted of alternate sunshine and cloud, with a pleasant cool breeze, blowing from the south, the whole time. We do not know reason of the omission, but the absence of a band was much felt at all the meetings, which would have been rendered somewhat more attractive had there been some good music.

The first event on the card was the Winners' Handicap, for which four horses entered. All the animals were well known racers, and it would have been difficult to tell which was destined to win. "Marquis" and "Revenge," however, seemed to be the favourities, and as the result proved, the prophets were not far wrong. All the horses went away well together, but after a time, "Marquis" and "Revenge" might have been seen to the front. At the turn towards home, "Revenge" shot forward and kept his place to the winning post though "Marquis" tried his very best to make the race at least a dead heat. It was a splendid run with the following results:—

Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 400. 1½ mile. For Arab and Mysore bred horses. Forced for winners, optional to losers, at Rupees 50 for each race won.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Abdool Rahimon's	b a c Revenge	8	6	Oomar	1
Mr. Covey's	br a h Marquis	9	0	Vinall	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8	6	—	3
Mr. Ally Asker's	c a h Amir	7	12	—	0

For the second Winners' Handicap, there were four entries, and the race seemed to be between "The Bird" and "Oliver Twist." "Fireman," however, plucked up his spirits and rendered the run the most exciting one of the evening. After the turn at the half mile post and during the run into the straight, both horses kept up neck to neck at a tremendous pace, and "The Bird" beat his antagonist by barely half a length. The results are as follows:—

Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 400. 1½ mile. For English, Colonial and country bred horses. Forced for winners; optional to losers at Rs. 50. Rs. 50 for each race won.

		st.	lbs.		
Capt. Langford's	br w m The Bird	8	2	Oomar	1
Mr. Cavenagh's	c w g Fireman	8	7	Cozens	2
Capt. Davison's	b. us g Oliver Twist	8	8	Blackburn	3
Capt. Davison's	br aus h Askin's	8	12	Bowen	0

Time—2ms 52s.

The next race on the card, the "Consolation Stakes," was a very slow one, no doubt because some of the slow going horses were amongst the competitors, all of them losers during the meet and not at all remarkable for their paces. The race finally slided into one between "Surprise" and "Ugly Buck," the other two being left far behind, at the finish. Indeed, we do not think there could have been a more stupid race, except, perhaps, the Pony Race. Subjoined are the results:—

Consolation Stakes.—Rs. 300. 1½ mile. For Arab and Mysore bred horses, that have started and not won during the meeting. Rupees 50 for each horse declared to start.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Pilgrim's	c bd c Surprise	8	6	—	1
Capt. Davison's	g a h Ugly Buck	8	7	Bowen	2
Mr. Ben's	g a g al Royalist	7	7	—	3
Mr. Ally Asker's	c a h Akbar	8	12	—	0

Time—3ms. 1s.

"The Ladies' Purse was another of the slow races, but a little faster than the last, though the horses came in at marked distances, "Musquito" especially being left a laggard far behind his companions. The results were as follows:—

The Ladies' Purse.—Value 200 Rs. Half a mile. G. R.

		st.	lbs.		
Miss Lodwick's	b a h St. Andrew	10	0	Mr. Porter	1
Miss Wallace's	b a h Selim	10	0	Mr. Gaye	2
Mrs. Elmhirst's	g a h Musquito	10	0	Captain Elmhirst	0

The "Extra Race" promised nicely at starting, and the pace was kept up very well for a short time, but it soon became apparent that the race lay between "Sirmust" and "Marksman," the former winning by about a length; the rest came in a straggling manner, and "Dreadnought" could hardly be said to have made a decent third. Below are the results:—

Extra Race.—A free Handicap, for all Arabs that have not won during the meeting, and that are not in the Consolation or Winning Handicaps of to-day. Value Rs. 300, with 50 Rs. for each horse declared to start. R. C.

		st.	lbs.		
Col. Warrington's	b a h Sirmust	7	10	—	1
Mr. Covey's	b a h Marksman	8	10	—	2
Mr. Abdool Rahimon's	b a h Dreadnought	8	4	—	3
Mr. Covey's	b a h Shah Allum	8	4	—	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Saum	9	3	—	0
Mr. Ali Asker's	b a h Denmark	9	0	—	0
Capt. Davison's	b a h Yazeed	8	8	—	0
Capt. McTaggart's	b a h Turin	8	4	—	0

Time—2ms 35s.

The "Pony Race," which concluded the Bangalore Race meeting of 1876, was as disappointing as the one run on Tuesday last. Indeed, it seems to us that these pony races had better be left out of the card, if nothing better is to be got out of them than the spectacle of one pony galloping in at his own sweet will while all the rest come in at different intervals and distances, and some even giving up in apparent disgust. The race resulted as follows:—

Pony Race.—For ponies that have been regularly ridden at hockey, at Bangoore. Rupees 100 from the Fund. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Catch weights over 14st. To close and name at 12 noon the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 15.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Dalbie's	b cb p Argyle	10	0	—	1
Mr. Ricardo's	br p Ginger	10	0	Owner	0
Mr. Littledale's	d p p Curry	10	0	Cozens	0
Capt. McTaggart's	b p p Dandy	10	0	Owner	0
Mr. Arathoon's	d p p Paggy	10	0	Captain Elmhirst	0
Mr. King's	b cb p The Duck	10	0	—	0
Mr. King's	p p Quicksilver	10	0	Mr. Gaye	0

—*Bangalore Examiner.*

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following extract from the Report of the Select Committee on depreciation of silver contains the observations of the Committee on

INDIA.

Your Committee now proceed to report on the facts which have been brought to their notice in respect of India.

The falling off in the demand of silver for India has been adduced as a very serious element in the decline of prices in that metal. Such a decline might be due to either or both of the following causes: (1.) A diminished demand for remittances, owing to the circumstance of the balance to be remitted to India being actually less; (2.) An increase in the supply of a different form of remittance, such as Government bills, which merchants could remit in lieu of silver.

The evidence afforded to your Committee as to the decline in the demand for remittances to India in the ordinary course of trade has not been conclusive. It has been stated that the depression in the Indian trade caused a smaller demand for silver. On the other hand, it has been stated that, as the depression of trade has extended as much to the import trade to India, as to the export trade from India, the balance of transactions which alone has to be settled by remittances of bills or silver, has been comparatively unaffected by the dulness and unsatisfactory condition of trade, which has undoubtedly prevailed for some years past.

Taking the transactions in merchandise alone, India has been in the position of having to claim a considerable balance from other countries for a long series of years.

The statistics of trade between India and this country are very complicated, as in many departments "shipments to the East" do not clearly define how much is destined for India and how much for other eastern countries. Again, as appears in the evidence of Mr. Crawford, balances arising from the trade between India and America, or between India and China have to be settled by transactions between India and England. It is, therefore, to the aggregate imports and exports of India that regard must be had rather than to the transactions between India and England or Europe.

Your Committee accordingly call special attention to the papers put in by Mr. Waterfield, of the India Office, as to Indian trade, which gives totals of exports and imports relating to India, compiled from Indian sources.

The following figures show, in round numbers, the excess of exports from India over the imports, for a series of years:—

Official Years.	Exports (exclusive of Treasure).	Imports (exclusive of Treasure).	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£
1855 56	23,040,000	13,945,000	9,095,000
1856-57	25,340,000	14,195 000	11,145 000
1857-58	27,460,000	15,275,000	12,185,000
1858 59	29,860,000	21,730 000	8,130,000
1859-60	27,960,000	24,265,000	3,695,000
1860 61	32,970,000	23,495,000	9,475,000
1861 62	36 320,000	22,320,000	14 000,000
1862-63	47,860,000	22,630,000	25,230,000
1863 64	65 625,000	27,145 000	38,480 000
1864 65	68,025,000	28,150,000	39,875,000
1865 66	65,490 000	29,600,000	35 890,000
1866 67 (11 months)	41,860,000	29,040,000	12,820,000
1867 68	50,875,000	35,705,000	15,170,000
1868 69	53,060,000	35,990 000	17 070,000
1869 70	52 470,000	32,925,000	19 545 000
1870 71	55,335,000	34,470,000	20,865 000
1871-72	63,190,000	32,090,000	31,100,000
1872-73	55,230,000	31,875,000	23 355,000
1873-74	54 980,000	33,835,000	21,145,000
1874-75	56,360,000	36 220,000	20,140,000
1875 76	56,210,000	38,515,000	17,695,000

These figures are given, in accordance with the usual practice of the Indian Government, at the exchange of two shillings to the rupee, instead of at the varying rates of the several years. As the conclusions to be drawn from the statement would not be altered by taking the current rate of the individual year, your Committee have throughout adopted the figures of the export and import trade of India as officially given.

Custom House statistics, as to the value of exports and imports, are stated never to be entirely reliable; but even if they do not afford accurate information as to any particular year, a general view of the relative transactions over a series of years may be legitimately based upon them. It appears, then, that in the last four years, during which the fall in silver has occurred the excess of exports of merchandise over imports ranged between 17,695,000*l.* and 23,355,000*l.* In 1871-72 it was very much larger, reaching the sum of 31,100 000*l.* Compared with that year, there has accordingly been a much smaller balance to settle by remittances since; but that year was exceptional. In the four previous years, the annual balance to be remitted ranged between 15,170,000*l.* and 20,865,000*l.* the extreme limits and the totals being both lower than in the years 1872-73 to 1875-76.

The years of the cotton famine ought clearly to be eliminated in any general review. They led to an extraordinary increase in the excess of the exports over the imports, and in the amount of bullion remitted to pay for that balance.

	£
In 1861-62 the exports from India were	36,320,000
In 1862-63 they rose to	47,860,000
In 1863-64 they were	65,625,000
In 1864-65 „	68,025,000
In 1865-66 „	65,490,000
Then they fell, in 1866-67 (11 months), to	41,860,000

It will be seen that through a change in the arrangement of the financial year, the year 1866-67 contained only 11 months, but in 1867-68 the amount was not more than 50,875,000*l.* The exceptional effect of the cotton famine is quite apparent in these figures. And the same result is seen in the total bullion imports.

	£
In 1861-62 they were	14,950,000
In 1862-63 they rose to	20,510,000
In 1863-64 they were	22,960,000
In 1864-65 „	21,365,000
In 1865-66 „	26,555,000
In 1866-67 (11 months) they fell to	13,235,000
In 1867-68 they again fell to	11,775,000

To form an opinion, therefore, of the normal trade of India, the years from 1862-63 to 1865-66 should be omitted. Making this omission accordingly, it is not apparent that there is any such reduction in the surplus of exports over imports representing the amount to be settled in favour of India, as would count for much in the fall in price of silver, and the exports during the last four years have been almost exactly equal to those of the previous four years, even including the exceptional year 1871-72.

From 1872-73 to 1875-76 the exports were, in round numbers, 223,000,000*l.*; from 1868-69 to 1871-72, they were 224,000,000*l.* In the last four years the imports were 140 500,000*l.* In the four previous years they were 135,500,000*l.*

To a small extent it is true, therefore, that, looking over the range of these eight years, the amount to be claimed by India as the balance between her exports and her imports has been reduced, and it is to be remarked that, on the basis of these statistics, it is especially true of the last year of the series not so much owing to a diminution of exports, as to an increase in the imports.

But the test should also be applied of the actual amount remitted. If it is true that there was a less amount due, and to be remitted, is it also true that less remittances were made?

The following are the facts:—

There were remitted between 1868-69 and 1871-72:—

	£
In Treasure	40,000,000
In Government Bills	29,500,000
Total......£	69,500,000

There were remitted between 1872-73 and 1875-76:—

	£
In Treasure	16,500,000
In Government Bills	50,500,000
	£ 67,000,000

There has accordingly been a slight diminution in the total to be remitted, and again it appears that this diminution is mainly to be found in the last year, the figures being for Treasure and Bills together—

	£	
	15,500,000	for 1875-76
compared with	17,400,000	for 1874-75
	17 200,000	for 1873-74
	17,200,000	for 1872-73

The average of the four previous years was 17,400,000*l.* These statements certainly show a decline in the demand for remittances, but not on a scale sufficient to account for any great fall in silver. Looking further back, it will be seen that—

	£
In the year 1866-67 the amount remitted was	16,400,000
„ 1867-68 „ „	14,350,000

And in the year 1867-68 the price of silver was about 60½*d.* per oz. standard.

The great change has not been in the aggregate amounts remitted, but, as the foregoing tables have shown, in the mode of remittance.

It will be observed that Government bills have in the foregoing calculations been added to the Treasure remitted. To the merchant and banker, remittances in these Government bills are equally, if not more, convenient than a remittance of silver. It is simply a question of price between the two. The Government bills on the Indian Presidencies, which are offered for sale, are payable in rupees, thus entitling the purchaser to an amount of silver in India. The balance of ordinary trade is settled by one form of remittance as well as by the other; and it will be seen that, though the total amount of Treasure and Bills together remitted to India during the last four years has but slightly declined, the proportion between the two has been entirely reversed, as the following figures show:—

	Treasure.	Government Bills.
	£	£
Period between 1868-69 and 1871-72	40,000,000	29,500,000
Period between 1872-73 and 1875-76	16,500,000	50,500,000
Annual Average, 1st period	10,000,000	7,400,000
Annual Average, 2nd period	4,100,000	12,600,000
And, in 1875-76, the proportions were	3,100,000	12,400,000

It will be seen, therefore, to what a great extent the purchase of Government bills has displaced the transmission of bullion. The difference would be still greater but for the year 1870-71, which is included in the first period, but which appears to have been an exceptional year, by the following figures:

	£
In 1869-70, bullion was sent to the amount of	13,955,000
In 1870-71 „ „ „	5,445,000
In 1871-72 „ „ „	11,575,000

notwithstanding that more Government bills were sold in 1871-72.

In the figures given hitherto gold and silver have been taken together, and the whole of the diminished value of the bullion exports must not be calculated as relating to silver.

	£
From 1868-69 to 1871-72 the surplus of gold imports into India was	16,500,000
From 1872-73 to 1875-76 the surplus of gold imports into India was	7,500,000
From 1868-69 to 1871-72 the surplus of silver imports into India was	23,500,000
From 1872-73 to 1875-76 the surplus of silver imports into India was	9,500,000

The diminution, therefore, as far as these two periods are concerned, is divided between the two metals.

The following are the figures for silver alone; and they show at a glance the exact proportions of the diminished demand for silver:—

	Net imports (after deducting exports.)
	£
In 1866-67	6,960,000
In 1867-68	5,590,000
In 1868 69	8,600,000
In 1869-70	7,320,000
In 1870-71	940,000
In 1871-72	6,515,000
In 1872-73	705 000
In 1873-74	2,450,000
In 1874-75	4,640,000
And in the year just concluded, *i.e.*, 1875-76	1,555,000

In the years of the cotton famine the amounts were very much larger, viz.:—

In 1862-63	12,550,000
In 1863-64	12 795,000
In 1864-65	10 080,000
In 1865-66	18,670,000

These years were, as have been stated, quite abnormal, and have, therefore, been excluded in the foregoing calculations; their effect may, nevertheless, have extended over the next four years. Europe was swept for silver remittances to India during the American war. At its conclusion it would be natural that some silver would flow to the countries which had furnished silver supplies in addition to the new silver produced from the mines. It might, therefore, fairly be argued that, though the abnormal years in question may be omitted, some consideration ought to be given to the fact that they tended to keep up the price of silver even subsequently to the extraordinary supplies furnished to India at that time; and that, in addition to the smaller amounts actually sent to India of late, the cession of the effects of the silver importation of the period of the cotton famine ought to be taken into account, and that, accordingly, the fall from the 28,000,000*l.* of silver sent during the period from 1867-68 to 1870-71, to the 20,000,000*l.* sent between 1871-72 and 1874-75, or even the fall from the larger figures of the earlier years to the amount of 1,555,000*l.*, the net imports for 1875-76, does not give a full measure of the actual effects.

Whatever these effects may be, they are simply to be accounted for by the large amount of bills on India, which the Indian Government have now annually to sell. It may be said that their requirements are, in round numbers, about 1,250,000*l.* a month, or 15,000,000*l.* per annum. This is the sum which has to be paid annually by India to England, and this sum *pro tanto*, displaces the despatch of bullion. It appears that previous to 1862 63, the bills drawn in England never reached the sum of 4,000,000*l.* The excess of the present requirements is therefore 11,000,000*l.*

The full effect of these requirements has only recently been felt. So long as railways were in course of construction in India on an extended scale, and money was being raised in this country for their construction, funds which were to be spent in India on wages or other expenses came into the hands of the Government here, and were paid out by the Government in India. The exact method of proceeding will be found in Mr. Crawford's evidence. The Government were thus furnished with funds to that extent without the necessity of selling bills, or to put the matter in a different form, so much more money had to be remitted to India in one form or another. The proceeds of the railway loans (so far as they were not spent on materials purchased in England) passed over to India. The Government did not themselves remit silver, having silver at their disposal in India, but they had so much less silver to pass over to merchants in India, and accordingly the merchants had to buy and remit so much more silver themselves.

(*To be continued.*)

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CONTENTS.

- Map of India.
- Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
- Index to Railway Stations.
- Index to Places by Steamer and D k
- Introduction.
- Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
- Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras
- Railway Time Tables:—
  - Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  - Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  - Nizam's State Railway.
  - Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  - Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
  - Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  - Khamgaum State Railway.
  - Amraotee State Railway.
  - Wurdah State Railway.
  - Holkar State Railway.
  - East Indian Railway.
  - Rajpootana State Railway.
  - Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  - Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways:—
    - Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    - Sind Section.
    - Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  - Eastern Bengal Railway.
  - Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  - Great Southern of India Railway.
  - Madras Railway.
  - Nulhattee State Railway.
- Steam Navigation Companies:—
  - P. & O. Co.
  - Messageries Maritimes.
  - Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
  - Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  - Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  - British India Steam Navigation Company.
  - Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
  - Irrawady Flotilla.
  - India General Steam Navigation Company.
- Routes by Steamers.
- Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
- Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
- List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
- Routes in the Central Provinces.
- N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
- Route to Simla.
- Route to Nynee Tal.
- Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
- Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
- North-West Dak Company.
- Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
- North-Western Dak Company.
- Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
- Rawul Pindee and Murree.
- Darjeeling Mail Service.
- Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
- Scale of Fares for Palanquins
- Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

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Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundara, Near Nagpore, India.
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